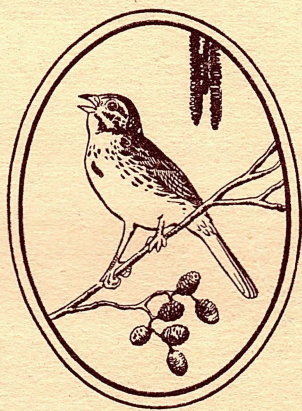


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The Audubon Bulletin

Spring 1916 - 20



Published by
**THE ILLINOIS
AUDUBON
SOCIETY**

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Sign the application blank on page 35 and send to the Treasurer with your remittance.

Illinois Audubon Society

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10 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Secretary

Mrs. Frederic H. Pattee
2436 Prairie Avenue, Evanston

Vice-President

Mr. John M. Blakeley
19 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Treasurer

Miss Amalie Hannig
800 South Halsted Street, Chicago

The Aims and Principles of the Illinois Audubon Society are:

- 1st. To encourage the study of birds, particularly in the schools, and to disseminate literature relating to them.
- 2nd. To work for the betterment and enforcement of State and Federal laws relating to birds.
- 3rd. To discourage the wearing of any feathers except those of the ostrich and domestic fowls.
- 4th. To discourage, in every possible way, the wanton destruction of wild birds and their eggs.



SHAD-BUSH

"When the shad blossoms trilliums are speckling the woods with white, violets have come in place of hepaticas, and warblers keep the thickets rustling. The woods, which soon will be closed with masses of green, are still open. It is a moment when such fragility as the beauty of the shad blossom gets the setting it needs. It is a flash of beauty in the woods, an evanescent delight which touches the earth and is gone." Thus far the poet, but the birds know how the blossoms are in due time transmuted into purple berries, rich and juicy and sweet, which are good to drop into the mouths of greedy offspring.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

SPRING, 1916

Published by the
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
(For the protection of wild birds)

Greetings from the President of the Illinois Audubon Society

To the members of the
Illinois Audubon Society.

The Directors of the Audubon Society long ago realized that its members who have so generously supported it from year to year, have had no way of knowing how the income of the Society has been spent except through the reports of its officers which have been read at the annual public meeting in May. It was recognized that while the real activities of the Society would naturally be determined and controlled by the Directors, the members should have a more definite knowledge of how the bird conservation work has been carried on and with what measure of success. Accordingly the Directors have committed the Society to the publishing of stated bulletins which shall give the activities of the Society publicity, as well as contain items of interest to bird lovers, notes on the status of both State and Federal laws for bird conservation and protection, and any bird news of importance from other organizations, State or National, that have the same object as the Illinois Audubon Society.

It is planned to publish three a year, a Spring Bulletin, an Autumn Bulletin, and a Winter Bulletin.

This Spring Bulletin for 1916 is the maiden issue. It is hoped that through it and the succeeding bulletins the Illinois Audubon Society will be able to create a wider interest in bird life, increase its membership and resources, and furnish a center of influence for the work of bird conservation in Illinois.

There are doubtless many bird lovers who would be willing to assist materially in organized work of this kind who are not even aware of the fact that there is an Illinois State Audubon Society and that it has been more or less actively at work for eighteen years. This is explainable in large part by the Society's limited resources and inadequate means of publicity. However the Directors are willing to admit a measure of responsibility for the somewhat limited rôle the Society has hitherto played. They realize that theirs should have been a wider appeal, and that they have not been quite courageous enough to assume for the Society the leadership which its name and its position entail. Let us hope that this bulletin and those which are to follow will serve to foster a truly state-wide organization and help to make possible whenever necessary, a union for efficient effort of the Illinois State Audubon Society and all organizations of similar aims in the state.

This Spring Bulletin has been put together hurriedly, yet in its preparation thirty or forty individuals and seven organizations have given cheerful co-operation. The response has been immediate. It has come from various parts of the state. Doubtless even a larger number of organizations would have been represented had our Secretary possessed a comprehensive list of bird clubs, nature study clubs, local Audubon Societies, etc. to which to send out the invitation to co-operate. We apologize to all clubs and organizations of this kind that we failed to include on our mailing list. We hope that before we issue the Autumn Bulletin we may have all such organizations on our list.

We are sending out two thousand copies of this bulletin. It would seem possible for our Society so to increase its resources that it could afford to issue a much larger edition and instead of a forty-eight page bulletin like the present one, send out a seventy-two page bulletin, well illustrated and attractively printed. There will be no trouble to secure valuable articles for publication. The range and wealth of bird life in Illinois insure us material of the right sort. Elsewhere are suggestions for co-operative work which we trust will appeal to bird observers in every part of the state. The big word is CO-OPERATE. Our membership is 450. Let's make it 1,000.

Now then Fellow Members, all together!

ORPHEUS M. SCHANTZ,
President Illinois State Audubon Society.

The Present Bird Protection Laws in Illinois and Their Enforcement

(Editor's note: In response to a request for some notes for editorial use on the present status of bird protection in Illinois, Mr. Millard submitted the following article which he characterized as a "dry, formal statement to be worked over and made interesting by the editor." To the editor it seems unusually clear and clean-cut. It appears here unchanged except for the decorations in the way of Italics, for which the editor is responsible.)

The present Illinois statute protecting bird and fish life in the state is known as the Game and Fish Act, and went into effect on July 1, 1915. It provides that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, to be known as the State Game and Fish Commission, one of whom is the President and Executive officer of the Commission. It is the duty of the Commission to conserve and propagate the game, birds and fish of the State, enforce the statutes and bring action in the name of the people, to prosecute violators of the statutes. The Commission appoints seven wardens and 78 deputy wardens, who give all their time to the offices. They are under the control of the Commission, and, in addition, all constables of the state are ex-officio special deputy wardens, without salary or expenses as such, but receiving one-half of all the fines recovered for violation of the statute, in cases where they file the complaint.

The President receives an annual salary of \$4,000.00; the other two Commissioners \$3,000.00 each; the seven wardens receive \$1,500.00 each and the 78 deputy wardens \$1,200.00 each, besides actual traveling expenses. There are offices in Springfield, as well as in each of the six districts provided. The law protects various kinds of animal life for all or part of the year, and provides a penalty of from \$15.00 to \$50.00

for violation. It prohibits selling or having in one's possession in the State any of the animals protected. The ownership of wild game and birds is declared to be in the State, and the destruction of nest or eggs of wild birds or having them in one's possession is subject to fine, except in the case of persons holding a certificate giving the right to take birds, their nests and eggs, for scientific purposes. These certificates are granted by the Commission upon testimonials from two scientific men certifying to the good character and fitness of the applicant, and are issued upon the payment of \$5.00 and the execution of a \$200.00 bond. A license to kill game must be secured from a county, city or village clerk, upon application. The fee to citizens and residents of the State is \$1.00. *If issued to non-residents of the State or to aliens, the total fee is \$10.50.*

The Commission has the power to establish game and bird reservations in any county for song and insectivorous birds, the land being leased at the nominal rental of \$1.00 a year for each tract, with power to use five acres in each such tract for planting grain, and to pay therefor the usual rental of such land.

There are also careful provisions protecting the fish of the state, providing for state fish hatcheries, etc.

Considerable information as to the work of this commission is given in its printed annual report for the year ending July 1, 1915, which can be obtained from the Commission at Springfield, or its office at 130 North Fifth Avenue, in Chicago. *It is evident from the report that the chief interest of the Commission is in protecting and increasing game, and the necessity of protection of song-bird life is not emphasized. This is undoubtedly owing to the activities of the game clubs and professional hunters who have always taken an energetic interest in the passage and administration of the law, while the Audubon Society and those interested in song bird and game protection, for love of the birds or for economic reasons, have not made their interest felt in the same degree.*

The first district comprises ten of the northern counties and has three deputies in Chicago, with seven more in other northern counties of the state. The report for this district shows 158 arrests during the year covered, with total fines of \$887.50. These comprise both fish and game violations, and are not separated in the report. They are mostly for selling undersized fish, and ducks and rabbits out of season. The other five districts contain varying numbers of counties, similarly patrolled by deputies. The reports from the district wardens of each of these districts discuss game and fish protection almost to the exclusion of song bird protection. Some of them are of considerable interest. The district warden at Carbondale, in the sixth district, for example, recommends amendments to be made to our present law, to prohibit bird dogs running at large from April 1 to November 1, and to prohibit the use of pump and automatic and all other repeating or machine guns, whereupon he believes that our game, birds and animals will increase very rapidly.

The wardens are said to be under civil service. *The constables of the state are reported to be quite inactive in enforcing the statute in general, although there are a few exceptions.*

The State had a propagating farm at Auburn, Illinois, but it was given

up in July of last year because it was not deemed by the Commission to be worth the expense. There are a number of reservations, however, including four in the first district, running from 600 to 3,000 acres each. That at Moosehart is the largest.

It is obvious that the enforcement of such laws as we have is fully as important a matter as having secured their passage. In securing good appointments by the Governor to the Commission, and by the Commission to the offices of warden and deputy warden, the Audubon Society could rightly take an aggressive interest, and accomplish much good. It would seem feasible to familiarize the constables with the law, and their opportunities to make money under it, and so arouse their dormant interest in bird protection.

The Federal Migratory Bird Law prohibiting Spring shooting is enforced by the national authorities but not by the state. It is in force and will be unless declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. No decision on this is expected for some time.

EVERETT L. MILLARD.



R. A. WAGER—PHOTO

THE CATBIRD

The catbird sings from the syringa thicket his colloquial "ode to ripening summer," but, more important still for the good of his race, his mate hovers beneath her breast the bluish green eggs which

Will soon have wings and beak and breast,
And flutter and fly away.

An Opinion of Great Significance

Note: While a combination of circumstances was unfortunately delaying the appearance of this issue of the Bulletin, the following correspondence came to hand, and because of its importance it is printed just as received. The significance of the last sentence is apparent. During the past winter months representatives of the Audubon Society collected advertisements of certain State Street Department stores of Chicago in which aigrettes were offered for sale. These are on file. Possibly our readers know of similar violations of the law quoted below. All such are invited to write to the Secretary of the Society.

April 22, 1916.

Game and Fish Conservation Commission,
Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen: Under date of the 19th inst., Mr. Everett L. Millard, 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, submitted the following proposition to this department:

"As a director of the Audubon Society, I inquired of the State Game and Fish Commissioners whether they felt themselves in a position legally to prosecute vendors of aigrettes in Chicago, contrary, as I look upon it, to the statute. They inform me that they are in doubt as to the law, and that you will give me your opinion. Will you kindly inform me whether, under Section 6 or any other portion of the statute, you consider having possession of or selling aigrettes to be a punishable violation?"

In view of the nature of the proposition submitted, I deem it advisable to direct my reply to the Game and Fish Conservation Commission and to send Mr. Millard a copy of this letter.

In answer to the inquiry I will say that said Section 6 of the amended Game act of 1915, laws of 1915, page 450, in part provides:

"Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird, or part of bird, other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, blackbird, bluejay, chicken hawk, cormorant, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird, or part of bird, after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense, be subject to a fine. * * * This section shall not be construed to apply to any part or parts of birds actually used and in the possession of any person as decorations or ornaments."

Under this provision of the statute it is provided that this section shall not be construed to apply to any part or parts of birds actually used and in the possession of any person as decorations or ornaments. The exception does not extend to possession of any part or parts of birds *to be used* as decorations or ornaments but only those parts that have been *actually used*. The language indicates that the object of the exception was to exempt from fine a private user of such ornaments but not a dealer.

It is, therefore, my opinion that vendors of aigrettes in Illinois may be prosecuted for selling them or having them in possession for the purpose of sale.

Very respectfully,

P. J. LUCEY, Attorney General.



MALLARD GROUP

The Habitat Groups at the Chicago Academy of Science

(Note: The attention of all bird students is directed to the work being done at the Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park, Chicago, in preparing habitat groups of birds of Illinois. Here the birds with their nests and young are placed in a facsimile reproduction which includes actual material from the environment in which the bird is found—soil, stones, leaves, branches, etc., and behind this is a background in color photographed from nature. This background is so skillfully blended with the foreground that it is not easy to tell where the one leaves off and the other begins. The large photographic backgrounds which have been colored by hand are remarkable pieces of work. As seen in the accompanying illustrations the illusion of reality is almost perfect. Mr. Woodruff, who has had charge of the preparation of these habitat groups has kindly furnished the following notes).

Through the generosity of Mr. LaVerne Noyes, the Chicago Academy of Sciences has been able to construct a series of groups illustrating not only the life habits and food of the native birds but the flowers, trees and physiographic features of this region as well. The superiority of the photographic background over the painted one is universally admitted, for in the latter the paint is in evidence at all times and the infinite detail



BLACK TERN GROUP

cannot be reproduced by the artist except by years of work.

We now have sixty bird groups finished and forty of animals, fish and reptiles. A few illustrations are shown as follows:

The Mallard group is a day-break scene on the Grand Cal-

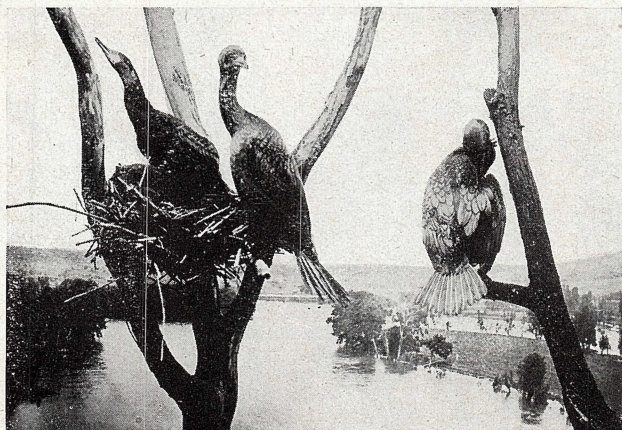
umet River at Millers, Indiana. The birds have been feeding on the acorns along the bank and are arising through the tree tops in the foreground.

The Black Tern group is one that has the painted background. This scene is taken on the Sag, at Worth, Illinois. As this region is now drained the remaining locality at which these birds can be studied is at Fox and Grass Lakes, Illinois. On the right is a muskrat house with the family sunning themselves on the top. At the left among the flags may be seen a Black Tern's nest with two-downy young. The parent bird may be seen flying over the lily pads.



BANK SWALLOW GROUP

The Bank Swallow scene is taken on the beach at Millers, Indiana, and shows the character of bank that these birds burrow in. The nests are usually placed among the small rootlets as these prevent the sand from caving in upon them.

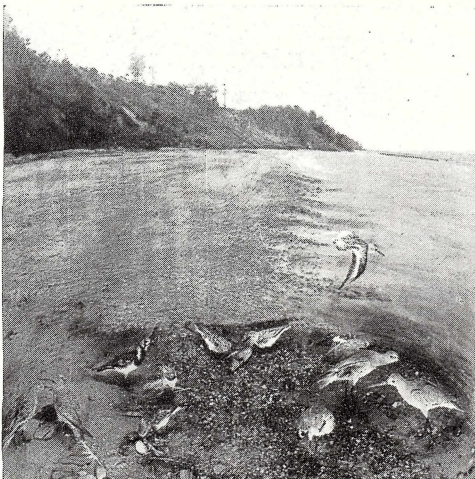


CORMORANT GROUP

Lovers' Leap at Starved Rock forms the background for the Cormorant group. Occasionally in April a number of these birds can be seen in the

tall, dead trees along the islands, but navigation on the river frightens them away and they are driven to the region about Havana, Illinois, where the young birds in this group were taken.

The background of the Beach Birds group is a scene taken east of Millers, Indiana, and is a typical scene during the migration of our *Limicolæ*. Twenty years ago these birds could be seen during the month of August in far greater numbers than our group shows. The birds are the Willet, Turnstone, Robin



BEACH BIRDS GROUP

Snipe and Sanderling.

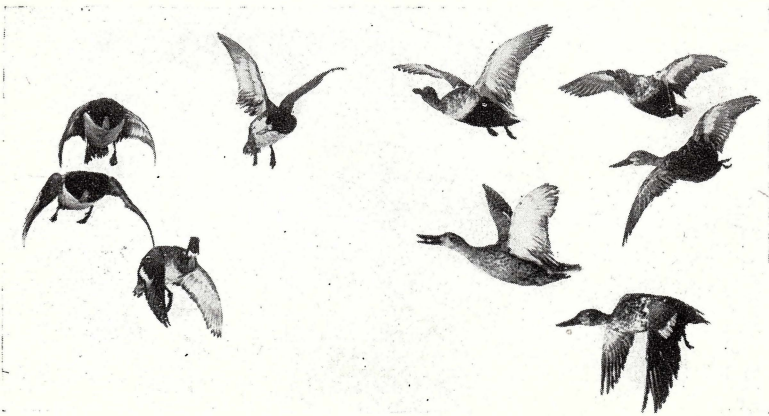


CANVAS BACKS

the marsh. The Scaup are just dropping their legs preparing to alight on the water. The Canvas-back are twisting and turning as they do when alighting.

For years we have been assisting bird students in identifying the Gulls, Terns, Ducks, Hawks and Owls. As a rule these birds are only seen flying. The specimens mounted standing do not offer a fair means of identification. Hence our decision to mount all of these birds in an attitude of flight. This has proven very satisfactory. The group of Spoonbill Ducks are mounted as they arise from

FRANK M. WOODRUFF.



SCAUP AND SPOON BILLS

Training the Chickadees



From widely separated places in Illinois come reports of the abundance of chickadees during the past winter months. It has been a good time to try one's luck at luring chickadees to eat from one's hand. The secretary of the Illinois Audubon Society has been very successful at doing this at her home in Evanston and one of her pet chickadees has learned to fly down at her call in whatever part of her yard she happens to be. Mrs. Pattee has not been able to get any photographic record of herself and "bird guests," but Miss Grace Putnam of Moline has been more suc-

cessful in that respect. The two pictures reproduced herewith show the earliest and the final stages in training a chickadee. Miss Putnam writes.

"For several winters the chickadees and nuthatches have eaten from one of our window-sills, but this last winter I determined to get the chickadees to eat from my hand. So, all unconsciously they have been put through a graded course of study.

First, sitting inside the room, I put my hand on the window-sill outside, lowering the sash on my wrist. After a few frights the chickadees became used to the motionless white object and finally took the nuts from my hand. Then day after day I gradually raised the sash a little higher until I was able to sit on the window-sill and coax them to fly down by whistling their sweet "pee-wee" call. They became so tame that I could call them from any door or window in the house or even out on the walks, and they would fly down for the nuts I had.

They showed plainly which kind of food they liked best. Their first choice was the fat grubs we found in some hickory nuts. They liked English walnuts next best. Hickory nuts were tabooed. Several times one of the birds, the tamest one of all, deliberately picked up one hickory nut meat after another from my hand and dropped it on the ground. But when I held out some English walnut meats and whistled to him, he would come back and eat greedily. We are hoping a pair of them will choose the new Berlepsch nesting box we have just put up in the suet-tree."



A Word from the Secretary

It is somewhat difficult for the Secretary to find time at this busy season of the year to write even a brief word for print. The usual busy round of writing letters, sending out literature, lantern slides and libraries and arranging dates for lectures reaches its maximum in April and May, and leaves few spare minutes for anything else. One might even miss the arrival of the song sparrow were it not for the open window.

Any message from the Secretary naturally reflects to a certain extent the monotony of this everyday work. She is always glad, however, to help give publicity to this continuous effort that is carried on by the Society, and it is an especial pleasure to make use of the opportunity afforded by the Bulletin. In this new seasonal publication, she feels she has found a new voice which will reach every portion of Illinois. So at the risk of being tedious to those familiar with our endeavors, she will use it on this occasion to repeat the details of our more important activities for the benefit of such readers as are not already acquainted with our work.

While the Society desires to be in touch with everyone who is interested in birds and their conservation, it wishes especially to reach the teachers, since it is largely through their influence that the ideas and ideals of the rising generation will be formed. We send to teachers on request a liberal supply of literature on bird topics consisting of illustrated Educational Leaflets issued by the National Association of Audubon Societies, and special leaflets concerning the economic value of birds, methods of attracting and protecting birds and other similar topics. We also provide a complete list of birds found in Illinois arranged as a migration record. Our traveling libraries consisting of ten books on bird subjects are available for a month's use by any teacher who will ask for them.

Perhaps our most important educational aid is the illustrated lecture. We have a number of sets of beautifully colored stereopticon slides of birds and their nests. These slides are new and much superior to those we loaned in former years, nearly all of them being made from photographs of the living bird in its natural surroundings. Each set is accompanied by a typewritten lecture. The lantern slide lectures are also available for clubs, churches and other organizations. The use of libraries and lantern slides is free, but the borrower pays express charges both ways. On occasion, we are also able to furnish a lecturer who will give a bird talk with the slides, for a very moderate recompense. It is hardly necessary to add that such a talk is much more interesting and valuable than any type-written lecture.

Two years ago, Mr. Henry Oldys of Washington, made two lecture tours in Illinois in the interest of both State and National Audubon Societies, one in the fall and another the following spring. You may have enjoyed his very interesting imitations of bird music, or have been impressed by his presentation of the remarkable economic value of these feathered friends. One of the objects of Mr. Oldys' trip was to awaken an interest in the formation of Junior Audubon Clubs in Illinois. As a special stimulus to these organizations, Mr. Oldys conceived the idea of offering prizes to clubs doing the best work. This suggestion met with generous response from one of our directors, for many years an ardent bird lover

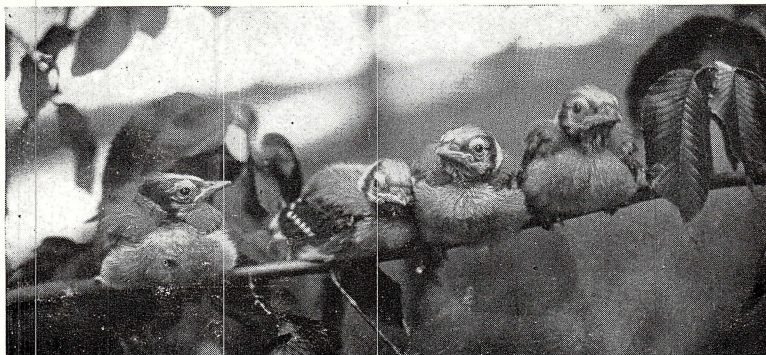
and supporter of the Audubon movement, who supplied the necessary funds. It was decided to offer two prizes, the first consisting of ten pairs of bird glasses and the second of six standard Bird books. The contest was open to clubs affiliated with either the State or National organization, and the results showed some excellent work.

The first prize was awarded to the Seventh Grade Audubon Club of Lagrange, whose leader was Miss Esther Craigmile. This club sent in a very remarkable record of bird identification as well as a good report of activities in feeding and sheltering birds. The award of the second prize was made to the Sixth Grade Audubon Club of the Gary School of Chicago, Miss Lillian Wiggins, leader. These pupils submitted the manuscript of an original play, "Our Audubon Society," bound into book form by themselves, and also a set of drawings of birds. It is interesting to note that nearly all the members of this club bear foreign names, and that in their location they had a comparatively poor field for first hand bird knowledge.

Our president, Mr. O. M. Schantz, presented the prizes to the winning clubs, and gave them a talk on birds, with lantern slides. He was greatly pleased with the reception accorded him and by the fine spirit shown by the boys and girls who had given such a good account of themselves in bird study and its practical application.

The donor of the prizes has made it possible to repeat the prize offer this year, and it is a pleasure to report that a much more widespread interest is being shown. In fact a greater interest is manifest all along the line—continuous inquiries for literature, libraries and stereopticon lectures are received, not only from grade teachers,—many of whom conduct Junior Audubon Clubs—but from principals and superintendents of schools as well. Requests for lectures are also frequent from women's clubs, boys' clubs and other organizations.

The secretary may complain of being busy; nevertheless she is most happy when work is at flood tide. BERTHA TRAER PATTEE, Secretary.
Address Mrs. Frederic H. Pattee, 2436 Prairie Avenue,
Evanston, Illinois.



R. A. WAGER—PHOTO

YOUNG BLUEJAYS

The callow offspring of the bluejay, solemn, suspicious, helpless, beset upon this their formal entry into active life with a fathomless longing for food.

Something to Do—A Few Suggestions

It is the purpose of this article to suggest certain activities and first-hand studies and to invite the co-operation of bird students whether members of the Illinois Audubon Society or any similar organization. The columns of the Autumn Bulletin which will go to press about October 15, will be open for reports from such activities. Photographs of birds and their habitats, of bird nests, census diagrams, range maps, etc. will be very welcome.

All bird students need to be reminded that nothing like adequate data for comprehensive life histories of many birds, even of those more or less familiar, is available. In the collection of this data for life histories, it is possible for almost any painstaking observer to have an honorable part. For every locality and for every county or convenient unit of area there should be nesting data available from which a trustworthy list of resident birds could be made. With such facts at hand, for example, a definite basis for a plan for encouraging the increase of birds of unusual economic importance might be possible.

TOWN OR CITY CENSUS.

Suppose, then, that readers of the Bulletin co-operate in a spring and summer survey of nesting conditions in areas of convenient and definite size. Our first suggestion is for a nesting census for a city block. Below is copied from Hodge's *Nature Study and Life* published by Ginn & Co. (2301 Prairie Avenue, Chicago), a report of a census of nests made at Worcester, Massachusetts. Can we not have similar pieces of work carried on in Illinois during the season now beginning and reports carefully summarized for the Autumn Bulletin?

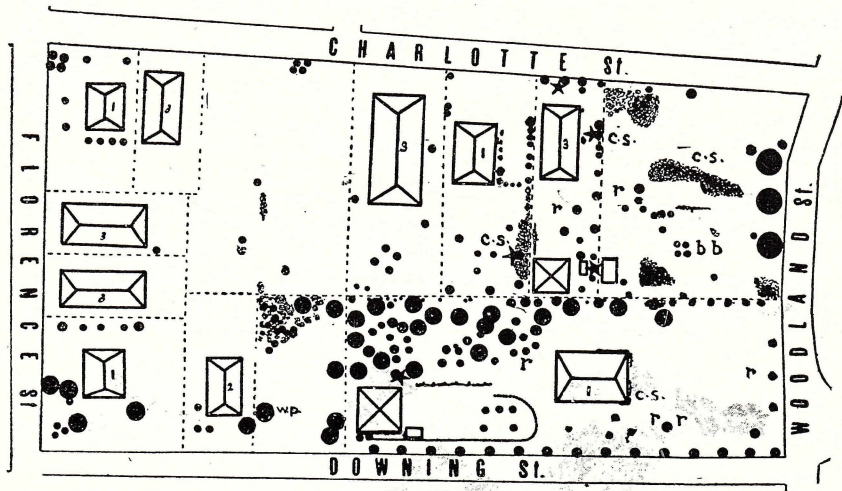


FIG. 122.

Chart and census of a city block, Worcester, Mass., for 1898 and 1901. Stars signify nests in 1898, viz., two robins, one oriole, one chipping sparrow, and one downy woodpecker. Initial letters stand for nests in 1901. Note the gain, 300 per cent, in three years. Houses, trees, and shrubbery are appropriately indicated; *r.*, robin; *o.*, oriole; *b.b.*, bluebird; *w.p.*, wood pewee; *c.s.*, chipping sparrow. The trees are:

Apple	5	Maple — one robin (two robins, 1900) .	45
Ash, Mountain	2	Oak — (one robin, 1900)	55
Birch	13	Peach	5
Cherry — (one redstart, 1900)	9	Pear — one robin, one oriole	38
Chestnut — one woodpecker (one oriole, 1900)	29	Pine, etc.	95
Elm	5	Plum	7
Hawthorn — one chipping sparrow .	1	Others	6
Hickory	4	Total number of trees	319
		Bignonia vines — (three chipping sparrows, 1900)	10

FARM AND ORCHARD SURVEYS.

Another suggestion of a similar nature would apply to rural areas, farm and orchard surveys, etc. In this connection attention is directed to an article in Bird-Lore for March-April, 1916, by Gilbert Grosvenor, editor of the National Geographic Magazine, who writes about the bird life on his farm in Montgomery County, Maryland, about ten miles from Washington. The article is entitled "The World's Record for Density of Bird Population." This Mr. Grosvenor claims for his farm. He found fifty-nine pairs of birds with young or eggs in the nest in one acre adjacent to the house and barns on his farm and this, he says, is the highest number of land birds inhabiting one acre that has ever been reported to the Department of Agriculture or to any Audubon Society. The details of this census are presented below:

(Only pairs whose nests were located with young or eggs in them are counted).

Flicker	1 pair	House Wren	14 pairs
Bluebird	1 pair	Robin	7 pairs
Yellow Warbler	1 pair	Kingbird	1 pair
Orchard Oriole	2 pairs	Martins	26 pairs
Catbird	2 pairs		
Song Sparrow	1 pair	Total	59 pairs
Chipping Sparrow	2 pairs	English Sparrows	0
Phoebe	1 pair		

Our members are invited "to go after" Mr. Grosvenor's record. They will doubtless have "to go some" to surpass it but it is worth trying. The reports from all such efforts will make interesting reading in the Autumn Bulletin. It might be well to profit by Mr. Grosvenor's experience which he freely gives in the article quoted. (If you haven't it, send 20 cents to Bird-Lore, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the March-April number or, better still, send a dollar and receive the regular issues of the magazine

for a year.) Note what he says about sparrows and cats and pieces of oil paper and puddles of mud, and about putting up boxes and keeping fresh water handy at all times, etc. Then go and do likewise.

STUDY OF "PRIMITIVE" AREAS.

Still another suggestion of a similar nature has to do with the study of more or less undisturbed areas where man has yet done little harm or, what usually amounts to the same thing, made any "improvements." Here is included remnants of prairie and forest, areas of virgin forest, swamp areas, etc. As a model for a study of this kind we may cite a Bulletin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History for September, 1915, the author of which, Mr. Thomas L. Hankinson, is head of the department of biology in the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston. The complete bulletin can doubtless be obtained by addressing the State Laboratory at Urbana. Through the courtesy of Mr. Hankinson and of Professor S. A. Forbes, Director of the Laboratory, Mr. Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was permitted to reprint the major portion of this under the title of "Notes and Observations on Birds" in Circular No. 97, entitled "Arbor and Bird Days, Illinois, 1916." This circular which is of recent issue has been widely distributed among the schools of the state. Copies may be obtained by addressing State Superintendent Blair at Springfield.

As noted by Mr. Blair, the plan Mr. Hankinson followed in making these observations can be used by any teacher in the public schools (and by a great many other people, too, let us add). Two areas were chosen by Mr. Hankinson, a prairie area which is a bit of the right-of-way of the T. St. L. & W. R. R. near Charleston, and a forest area composing a part of a farm, also near Charleston. These areas were not unusually favorable for bird study and the interest in the article is in the suggestive way in which observations are recorded and correlated.

COMPARISON OF NESTING RECORDS.

In adding to what was said in the beginning about nesting records and resident birds, reference might be made to an article in the Wilson Bulletin for December, 1915, entitled "A Two-Year Nesting Record in Lake County, Illinois," the authors of which, Colin Sanborn and Walter Goelitz, were, at the time of collection of the data, high school boys at Highland Park. The nests of 71 species are there described. The material in the article is of unusual value and the manner of making the records is worthy of imitation. Two specimen records follow:

34. Cowbird, May 14, 1914. A towhee nest found on this date contained one towhee egg and eight cowbird eggs. About fifty of the (various kinds of) nests found during 1914 and 1915 held cowbird eggs.

37. Meadowlark, May 5, 1914. Nest and six eggs found in the Skokie Valley. All nests found here have had the entrance on the south side. (8 nests examined.)

It can readily be seen that nesting records fairly representing the several areas into which, through variations in climate, topography, plant life, etc., the state of Illinois might be divided, would be very interesting for purposes of comparison. Such records would show to what extent, for example, certain western birds are extending their range eastward into Illinois.

THE INVASION OF NEW AREAS.

Elsewhere in this Bulletin under the head of Spring Migrating Records, Mr. T. E. Musselman, reporting for Quincy, notes the appearance within the Quincy area during the last three years of such typical western birds as the white-headed woodpecker, the western grebe and the Harris' sparrow. From Ogle and DeKalb counties come reports of the western meadowlark. Here is an interesting lead to follow up. Observers in any part of Illinois thus "invaded" can be sure of a welcome for reports of occurrences for this season and past seasons and for nesting records of the above named birds. Mr. Musselman will be invited to edit such data and he will doubtless welcome correspondence on that subject.

Birds of central and southern Illinois that seem to be extending their range northward might come in for particular attention at their north limits. The cardinal grosbeak, for example, has been nesting for the past three years at Highland Park, which is on a wooded ridge along Lake Michigan, twenty-three miles north of Chicago. Prior to that time the cardinal's "farthest north" was Riverside, Illinois, ten miles southwest of Chicago, on the DesPlaines River, and it was only eight or ten years ago that it was first recorded there.

The tufted titmouse has apparently appeared for the first time within the Chicago area during the last two years, observers reporting it from Hinsdale, about sixteen miles southwest from Chicago. Observers likely to be within the northward-tending range of the cardinal and the titmouse or of the eastward advance of the western birds named above have a chance to get honorable mention in mapping out the new habitats of these birds.

Other birds might come in for mention here. Where are the north limits of the mocking-bird? Of the red-bellied woodpecker? The prothonotary warbler? Where does the yellow-headed blackbird nest in Illinois? In Lake County in extreme northeastern part of the state, which has many lakes with marshy margins, the yellow-heads return year after year to nest only at Butler's Lake near Libertyville and, possibly, at Fox Lake. (Goelitz has an interesting article on the bird life of Butler's Lake in the number of the Wilson Bulletin named above. Upon receipt of thirty cents Professor Lynds Jones of Oberlin, Ohio, will send a copy to any address.) Other birds might be referred to but enough has been said, perhaps, to "start something." It is hoped that no one will hold back his record because it is imperfect or incomplete. It will at least be suggestive: Let the readers of the Autumn Bulletin have the benefit of it.

FOR THOSE WHO FEEL AND THRILL BUT DO NOT ACT.

In an article on bird protection laws by Everett L. Millard to be found in another part of this Bulletin it appears that there are seven game

wardens and seventy-eight deputy game wardens in Illinois who give all their time to their duties, which include the enforcement of the statutes relating to game and other birds and the prosecution of violators of those statutes. It is also shown that the statutes make all constables of the state ex-officio special deputy game wardens, without salary or expenses, as such, but receiving one-half of all fines recovered for violation of the statute, in cases where they file the complaint. Think what this last statement means! It means that there are several thousand potential friends and protectors of the song birds in the state whose legal authority to arrest violators of the law relating to bird protection is immediate and unquestioned. It means that no bird flying over the state or nesting within its borders is at any time remote from a possible protector and avenger. Suppose there were no such law and some one should propose that the Audubon Society advocate one. What fine talking points one could bring up in its favor! The writer could say, for example, that the nearest state game warden is twenty-three miles from where this is being written but that there are three constables within fifteen minutes walk from the same place and that any one of them may be reached by the phone on this desk in less than a minute! Well, it is almost too good to be true, but we actually have such a law and it creates guardians of song birds in every community. Truly, as Mr. Millard says, "It is obvious that the enforcement of such laws as we have is fully as important a matter as having secured their passage."

And so we come to a final (and inevitable) suggestion (or two). It is that each of us endeavor to make the acquaintance of the warden in our particular district. Make friendly inquiry as to what he is doing or stands ready to do for bird protection and encourage him by showing interest in his work. Then get personally acquainted with each of the constables in your immediate territory and ascertain whether they are fully informed as to their powers as special deputy game wardens. Encourage them to be vigilant and compliment them when they are. Invite them to join the Audubon Club or other organization of that kind nearest at hand. They should be ex-officio members of the Illinois Audubon Society, anyway.

For our Autumn Bulletin let us have reports from our members of interviews with wardens and constables (the Board of Directors of the Audubon Society will give a prize to the person submitting the largest list of such officials she or he will have interviewed before October 1st). Write up in detail any official who does praiseworthy service and send in his photograph for publication. As an incentive for doing work of this kind, fellow Audubonites, please remember that one efficient constable in a district where wild life is held in cheap regard may be of far more service to bird life than a dozen persons who feel and thrill but do not act.

JESSE L. SMITH.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

SPRING 1916

Published by the
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
For the Conservation of Bird-Life

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THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Illinois Audubon Society Annual Meeting for 1916 took place Saturday, April 29, 2:00 p. m., at Fullerton Hall, the Art Institute, Chicago. Mr. Orpheus M. Schantz, President of the Society, was in the chair. Mrs. F. H. Pattee, Secretary of the Society, read her report for the year. Mr. Schantz, after some preliminary remarks introduced Mr. Norman McClintock of Pittsburgh who gave a lecture entitled "American Bird Life in Moving Pictures." The lecture was illustrated with five reels of film taken in various parts of the country, showing the natural activities and home life of some of our most interesting species.

Judging by the expressions of interest and delight made by the bird-lovers during the lecture, the Audubon Society is to be congratulated on its selection of Mr. McClintock from among the numerous lecturers available for this occasion. The remarkable pictures of the great bird colonies in the south, and the reel showing the intimate and fascinating view of the birds on Judge Shiras' grounds, held the audience spellbound for an hour and a half. Mr. McClintock's patience and skill as a photographer of wild birds was evidenced by his wonderful pictures, and

the delightful manner with which he described his experience in securing the pictures, together with his descriptions of the birds and their habits, settled his standing and reputation among bird lovers there assembled.

For the first time at an annual meeting, Fullerton Hall overflowed. Audubon Society members and their friends not only from Chicago, but from Joliet, Elgin, Oregon, Lake Forest, and many other towns outside of Cook County assisted in making the 1916 annual meeting the most successful of the Society's history. As a result, many new applications for membership have been received.

INTEREST OF FARMERS
IN BIRD LIFE

One of the most encouraging signs of a wider interest in birds is the fact that the State Farmers' Institute has in its program both in 1915 and 1916, a place for an address on "Beneficial Birds."

The farmer is fast learning that birds are a very practical and efficient check on both noxious insects and weeds, and that the birds that nest in his orchard and garden, which he formerly scarcely noticed except to object to their helping themselves to berries, are a very valuable asset.

The principal address at the session of the Department of Household Science, on Thursday, February 24, during the annual meeting of State Institute in Decatur, was an illustrated talk on birds by a prominent educator of Southern Illinois, Professor J. P. Gilbert of Carbondale. The addresses given at such times are included in the annual report of the Farmers' Institute which is published and distributed to farmers all over the State. This will give desirable publicity to the message Professor Gilbert brought to the Decatur meeting.

As a result of the awakening interest in bird life in the country, farmers in many localities are establishing local bird protection organizations.

BIRDS AND THE MOVIES

In a recent issue of "Bird-Lore," the Secretary of The National Audubon Society advises people to have the managers of local moving picture shows secure the film entitled, "The Spirit of Audubon." This is a two reel film. It is, in part, a story of how a destructive boy was shown in a dream the beauty of bird life, and how he reformed. It works in a number of spectacular pictures taken by Mr. Herbert K. Job who has done some of the most remarkable photography of wild birds of the present day. The film shows great concourses of birds in the rookeries of Florida and Louisiana, Colonel Roosevelt appearing in some of the Louisiana scenes. This film can be secured from the Mutual Film Corporation in New York.

Our readers may be interested to know that Mr. Job is about to get out another film in one full reel or two short ones, entitled "Where Wild Fowl Winter." This one shows great concourses of wild ducks and geese on the Louisiana refuges. United States Senator George P. McLean was in the party with Mr. Job on the trip in which the pictures were secured and he appears in the film. The Educational Film Corporation of New York City will issue this film. In this connection an even more interesting piece of news is that Mr. Job expects to work up other films soon, on our common birds.

All members of The Audubon Society should make sure that the communities in which they live have the benefit of these very interesting films.

THE TRAVELS OF THE LANTERN SLIDES

The sets of colored lantern slides owned by The Illinois Audubon Society and which are loaned to any school or other organization in this state free of charge have travelled about in various directions of late. Since January 1 and up to April 15, the slides have been to the schools in Batavia, Highland Park, Minonk, Elkhart, Atkinson, Danville,

Evanston, Hinsdale, Gilman, Joliet, Rossville, Roseville, Deerfield, Richmond, Galesburg, and Peoria. They have also been used by various lecturers, some of the organizations addressed being the Bird Club at Freeport, the Evanston Woman's Club, the Illinois Farmers' Institute at Decatur, the Englewood Woman's Club, Boy Scouts of St. James Church (Chicago), the Chicago Heights Woman's Club, Juvenile Court Detention Home of Chicago, the Boys' Club of Lincoln Center, Chicago; the Bernard, Vanderpoel, Gary and other public schools in Chicago, etc.

BIRD SONG RECORDS

Persons interested in reproduction of bird songs for use on the phonograph may be interested in the result of an investigation of such records by a committee of directors of The Illinois Audubon Society. This committee recommends two Victor records reproducing bird songs, the one, No. 55049, by Charles Kellogg, and the other, No. 17735, by Charles Gorst. These records are, on the whole, excellent and give a good idea of the songs of twenty or more common native birds. Among actual songs of birds taken in the aviary of Carl Wright of Bremen, the Victor record No. 64161, reproducing the actual song of a nightingale, is considered the best.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BULLETIN

The Publication Committee invites bird lovers to contribute accounts of their interesting experiences and observations, for publication in future issues of the Audubon Bulletin. Good photographs of birds, nests, nesting boxes, baths, feeding shelves, etc., are especially desired. Local bird clubs are requested to send reports of their activities, and any item of news having a bearing upon the bird question will be welcomed, from any source. Material for the fall number should be received by Sept. 15. Address Jesse L. Smith, Highland Park, Ill.

A Suggestive List of Bird Books

There have never been available so many well-written books and periodicals for the guidance of bird students as at the present time but this does not make it easy to select the most representative books for a small library. Selecting a bird book is frequently a very serious question for the beginner, for example, as some books are much better adapted to beginning bird-study than others. Again, many delightfully written books are not the best guides for identification, and are intended for the use of those who already know the birds by sight and who wish a more intimate knowledge of their songs and habits. Other books have been written for the express purpose of emphasizing the economic value of birds, and still others have been written about a particular family or group of birds or of the general bird life of a certain locality. Then, too, there are other books that have only a chapter or two devoted to birds, yet frequently containing invaluable additions to bird literature.

It will therefore be readily seen that it is impossible to prepare a limited list of books like that printed below which will meet all needs and not exclude many of value. For that reason the list is well labeled "Suggestive." It contains more books than most of the smaller libraries can afford and omits many that our readers might prefer to see listed. Everyone is invited to enter complaint about our omissions. The list is only tentative, anyway, and in another issue of the Bulletin it may be possible to print a more complete and a much more carefully prepared list, in the preparation of which our readers are invited to assist.

Inquiry is sometimes made for a "five dollar list" or a "ten dollar list" of bird books for school libraries. In the preparation of such a list hardly two persons will agree. Perhaps the needs of no two school libraries will be exactly the same. Nevertheless two lists of that sort are ventured herewith, the description of the books, prices, etc., being given in the detailed list printed below. For the first list Mrs. C. E. Raymond is responsible and Mr. O. M. Schantz is to blame for the second.

FIRST LIST

A. Collection to cost about five dollars: Reed's Bird Guides, Part I and Part II; Citizen Bird by M. O. Wright; Bird Stories from Burroughs; The Sport of Bird Study by Job.

B. Collection to cost about ten dollars. To the above list add Chapman's Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America, and Birds in Their Relation to Man by Weed and Dearborn.

SECOND LIST

Collection to cost about ten dollars: Reed's Bird Guide, Part II; Bird Craft by M. O. Wright; Wild Bird Guests by Baynes; American Birds by Finley; Chapman's Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America; Walter's Wild Birds in City Parks.

THE LIST

Bailey, Florence Merriam *Birds of Village and Field*. A bird book for beginners; with a color key to 154 birds and 300 illustrations. 12mo. \$2.00

-----*Handbook of Birds of Western North America*.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 33 full plates by Fuertes; 600 illustrations in text; 570 pages. 12mo. Includes the Great Plains, Great Basin, Pacific Slopes, and lower Rio Grande Valley. This book does for the West what Chapman's Handbook does for the East. \$3.50

Barrows, Walter Bradford *Michigan Bird Life*. Michigan Agricultural College. (Address Sec. A. M. Brown, East Lansing, Michigan). 70 uncolored plates, 152 text figures, 822 pages. 8vo. Cloth, 60 cents plus postage (package weighs

over four pounds). In many respects a superior work. Sold at cost. Price negligible. Its reference to Michigan localities does not prevent it from being a valuable book for use in Illinois. 60 cents

Baynes, Ernest Harold *Wild Bird Guests*. E. P. Dutton & Co. An unusual book combining charming description and thoroughly practical directions for the bird lover who wants to know how to attract and protect the birds. It is especially valuable for its definite instructions for forming bird clubs. \$2.00

Blanchan, Neltje *Bird Neighbors*. Doubleday, Page & Co. An introductory acquaintance with 150 birds commonly found in the gardens, meadows and woods about our homes. Introduction by Burroughs. 48 colored plates. \$2.00

Burroughs, John *Bird Stories from Burroughs*. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8 full page illustrations by Fuertes. 174 pages. 12mo. 60 cents

Chapman, Frank M. *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America*. D. Appleton & Co. Over 200 illustrations. 530 pages. 12mo. This book heads the list of all the bird books. It is easily the most useful for study or reference. Pocket edition, flexible cover, \$4.00. Library edition \$3.50

----- *The Warblers of North America*. D. Appleton & Co. 24 full-page colored plates illustrating every species and half-tones of nests and eggs. Drawings by Fuertes and Horsfall. 306 pages. 8vo. Prepared with the co-operation of 30 other naturalists. Contains valuable migration records, nesting dates, and biographical references. An indispensable book for a study of the warblers. \$3.00

----- *Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist*. D. Appleton & Co. With 250 photographs from nature by the author. 432 pages. 8vo. A fascinating story of various expeditions to obtain material for the "Habitat Groups" of North American Birds for the American Museum of Natural History. \$3.00

----- and Reed, Chester A. *Color Key to North American Birds*. Doubleday, Page & Co. 800 drawings by Reed. 312 pages. 8vo. Excellent reference for identifications. Very brief notes. \$2.50

Dugmore, A. Radcliffe *Bird Homes*. Doubleday, Page & Co. 183 pages. 16 colored plates and 50 half-tones. 8vo. A useful book. \$2.00

Finley, W. L. *American Birds, Photographed and Studied from Life*. Charles Scribner's Sons. 256 pages. Large, 12mo. Each of the twenty-one chapters of this book represents one bird family, the selections being nation-wide in scope. The book is entertainingly written and is illustrated with unusually good photographs taken in the field. A splendid work. \$1.50

Forbush, Edward H. *Useful Birds and Their Protection*. Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Boston. Many illustrations. 437 pages. Large, 8vo. Contains brief descriptions of the more common and useful species of birds with rather full accounts of their food habits. One of the most valuable bird reference books ever published. Sold at cost. Postage extra. \$1.00

----- *Game Birds, Wild Fowl and Shore Birds of Massachusetts and Adjacent States*. Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Boston. Many illustrations. 622 pages. Large, 8vo. A comprehensive description of all resident and migratory game birds with suggestions as to their conservation. Also a history of such birds as have been driven out or exterminated. Local and common names given. Very valuable book. Sold at cost. Postage extra. \$1.00

Herrick, Francis Hobart *The Home Life of Wild Birds*. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 255 pages. 8vo. A popular story of birds in action. Chiefly concerned with homes or nests and their occupants. Very valuable photographic records. \$2.00

Job, Herbert K. *How to Study Birds*. Outing Publishing Co. 272 pages. Large, 12mo. Chapters on method of bird study, equipment (cameras, etc.), identification, learning bird calls and notes, migration, nesting season, etc. \$1.50

- The Sport of Bird Study.* Outing Publishing Co. 134 half-tones. 8vo. Book designed especially for the beginner at the study. Wonderful display of photographs from life. \$2.00
- Wild-Wings.* Outing Publishing Co. 341 pages. Square 8vo. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Adventures of a camera hunter among the larger wild birds of America on land and sea. Introductory letter by Theodore Roosevelt. \$3.00
- Matthews, F. Schuyler** *Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 262 pages. 16mo. 38 colored and 15 other full-page illustrations and numerous musical notations. A description of the characteristics and music of birds and intended to assist in the identification of the species common in Eastern United States. Can be carried a-field in one's pocket. Flexible leather \$2.50. Cloth \$2.00.
- Ladd, Neil Morrow** *How to Attract Birds about the House.* Greenwich Bird Protective Society, Greenwich, Conn. 68 pages, 40 illustrations mostly from photographs. Paper cover. Valuable pamphlet. 60 cents
- Reed, Chester A.** *Bird Guide.* Doubleday, Page & Co. In two parts. Pocket size. Illustrations in color.
Part I. Water and Game Birds; Birds of Prey East of the Rockies. Flexible cloth \$1.00; flexible leather \$1.25.
Part II. Land Birds East of the Rockies from Parrots to Bluebirds. Flexible cloth 75 cents; flexible leather \$1.00.
These well-known Bird Guides are of great service in identification of birds. They are the first books in which the beginner should invest. The two Guides may be obtained bound in a single volume, flexible leather, for \$2.25
- North American Birds' Eggs.* Doubleday, Page & Co. 356 pages. Numerous illustrations. 8vo. The eggs of nearly every North American bird appear life size in half-tone illustrations. An accurate description of each bird and its range are given. \$2.50
- Trafton, Gilbert H.** *Methods of Attracting Birds.* Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 171 pages. 16mo. A handbook of the most approved methods of attracting wild birds about houses and providing for their nests in summer and homes in winter. Chapters include such topics as nesting sites, bird houses, attracting winter birds, drinking and bathing fountains, lists of trees, shrubs and vines for planting to attract birds, etc. \$1.25
- Walter, Herbert E. and Alice H.** *Wild Birds in City Parks.* Pocket edition with chart showing migration of birds. Written for use in Chicago Parks but very useful elsewhere. The very brief characterizations are of unusual value. 40 cents
- Weed, Clarence M. and Dearborn, Ned** *Birds in Their Relation to Man.* J. B. Lippincott & Co. 390 pages. Large, 12mo. The subject is set forth in a most readable style and the scientific data covered by the authors (for the most part first-hand) is of great practical value. A very useful book. \$2.50
- Wheelock, Irene Grosvenor** *Birds of California.* A. C. McClurg & Co. 578 pages. 12mo. An introduction to more than 300 common birds of California and adjacent islands. Illustrated by Bruce Horsfall.
- Wright, Mabel Osgood** *Birdcraft.* A field book of two hundred song, game and water birds. 80 full-page plates by Fuertes. 317 pages. Small, 4vo. \$2.50
- Wright, Mabel Osgood and Coues, Dr. Elliot** *Citizen Bird.* MacMillan Co. 430 pages. 12mo. Scenes from bird life in plain English for beginners. One of the best introductions to the study of bird life. Profusely illustrated by Fuertes. \$1.50



AN ATTRACTIVE BIRD-BATH

The shrubby background is of our native dog-woods—panicked and red-osier; the sturdy tower of the “mullein stalk” contrasts agreeably with the slender spires of the Turk’s Cap Lilies, while a fringe of forget-me-nots borders the cement bowl.

The Bird's Bath

A shallow pool of water, even in a city back yard, is an unfailing attraction to the birds, as many bird lovers know from experience. Water is as prime a necessity as food, for birds as for men; and most birds, thirst being satisfied, proceed to bathe. Many of our insectivorous birds prefer to live in neighborly relations with human kind, and find abundant food on our lawns, shrubbery and trees, which seem to harbor more insect life than the uncultivated fields and woods. But where no water is provided they sometimes have to travel long distances for the necessity of a drink or the luxury of a bath.

The picture on the opposite page shows a bird bath of the most simple type. It is placed against a clump of shrubbery in a small suburban yard. Although but ten feet from the sidewalks at a corner, with people continually passing and automobiles rushing through the adjoining streets, it is very popular with the robins, catbirds, orioles and wrens, and other birds that nest in the vicinity, and is usually discovered by the migratory thrushes and warblers that linger a few days on their spring and fall journeys. The charm of watching the catbird at his morning bath, or of seeing one of the rarer warblers taking a drink or an entire dip—as suits his fancy—is irresistible to the human folk who live in the vicinity, to say nothing of the satisfaction of having provided a much needed refreshment on a hot day.

Where the shrubbery is thick and there is danger of lurking cats it is wiser to have the water basin set on a pedestal. But when danger from the feline tribe is eliminated there is nothing so attractive as a pool of water on the ground. This may be one of the commercial variety, such as the illustration shows, which may be purchased from the department stores at a reasonable price. Or it may be a kitchen pan of suitable size and shape, but in any case it must not be too deep.

A permanent cement pool of good dimensions can be constructed with but little trouble and expense, and can be made an attractive feature of the grounds. If possible, locate it where it can be easily seen from the porch or the living room windows, and where it will be backed by shrubbery. A little irregularity in shape will add to its attractiveness. If the job is done by a professional cement worker, caution him not to make it too smooth and workmanlike; a little roughness to the surface gives a much better footing for the bird bathers.

A handy man with no knowledge of concrete work could do the job and it might even be tackled by a handy woman. The local dealer in building materials can supply the cement, and furnish instructions for mixing it. Scoop out the earth where the pool is to be built, carefully shaping the opening to the shape you have in mind. Remember that the greatest depth of water should not be over four inches, and that the slope of the edges should be very gradual so as to provide shallow water for the smaller birds. Make the excavation deep enough to accommodate about a three-inch thickness of cement, shovel the mixture into the hole and spread it around in shape with hoe or trowel and finish the moulding of it with your hands.

But if you do nothing else, put out the pan of water, and the birds will be grateful.

News From The Field

ALTON: A club known as the Alton Bird Club was organized in March of this year, Mr. L. D. Yager being President and Mr. W. D. Armstrong, Secretary. An advisory board of twenty members was selected to assist the officers of the organization. Articles have been published in the local press and encouragement given the public schools to organize Audubon Societies and to design bird boxes to be placed among the trees bordering the school yard.

CHARLESTON: The call for material for the Spring Bulletin reached Prof. T. L. Hankinson's field class at the Eastern Illinois Normal just as its members were leaving for spring vacation. However, their leader and a few of the members managed to get out for an hour or so in early morning of March 31, and thus Charleston is on the roll of the Census and Migration Records. Of especial interest at this time at Charleston, it seems, is the work in Bird Protection by the Boy Scouts under the leadership of their Scout Master, Mr. Clarence Huffman. It is hoped to publish a detailed report of some of their activities in the Autumn Bulletin.

CHICAGO, *James H. Bowen High School*: In this High School there is a club of eighty-five members organized among the students of Zoölogy, which is known locally as the "Bowen Bird Boosters." This is the second year of its existence. It has a constitution and a corps of officers and members pay dues of ten cents a month. Well attended meetings have been held every two weeks at which time the club has taken up current happenings in the bird world, life habits of strange and interesting birds, causes and routes of migration, reports of birds seen, etc. On March 31st, the club had a "Bluebird Day," all the members on the program dealing with the Bluebird. Riley's poem on the Bluebird was recited, the life habits of the bird discussed and a paper entitled "Why the Bluebird" telling why it is so popular, etc., was given. The club ends its year's work with a grand bird picnic. Miss Helen A. Loomis is instructor in Zoölogy.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS: The Boy Scout Troop of Chicago Heights has done a conspicuously "good turn" for the birds in that city and vicinity. For several years Italian hunters have gone about shooting birds or catching them in snares and nets. These law-breakers have been so bold as to threaten "to get" possible informers, and people have been afraid to inform on them. Last Spring the Scout Troop, deciding to invoke the law, sought out a policeman with courage enough to go with them beyond the city limits, if necessary, and sallied forth. Two hours later, three offenders were in court, caught red-handed with nets, bags and birds as witnesses. The sentence, "Ten dollars each and costs and I'll give you the limit next time," stopped bird killing last year, and our Scouts are alert to make an example of the first offender this season.

In addition to this police work, the boys have made boxes for trees on school grounds and have furnished scores of boxes for citizens who wished them for their own premises. It is due the Woman's Club in Chicago

Heights to say that its members have been liberal patrons of the scouts in the purchasing of bird houses. Mr. F. M. Richardson is Scout Master of Troop No. 1.

DE KALB: Thus far this Spring there has been the usual keen interest in bird work among the students taking nature study courses at the Normal School. This interest is also shared by the schools and various groups of citizens of DeKalb. A cardinal distinguished himself by living on or near the campus all winter, which is a rare event for DeKalb. The red-bellied woodpecker seems to be unusually common.

EAST St. LOUIS: The schools have for years emphasized bird study and in each school there are excellent bird charts, books, etc. The boys in Manual Training have built many bird boxes, the East St. Louis Park Board purchasing a supply of them from the school. The Women's Civics Club has a committee which co-operates with the schools, increasing the interest in bird life. The children in the schools have contributed liberally to the support of bird propaganda. This direct effort on the part of the children is giving them a personal and abiding interest in the subject and the interest has been growing from year to year.

FREEPORT: The Freeport Bird Club has thirty-five members and meets twice a month for the study of some one bird, the special papers presented being supplemented by quotation or comments from each of the active members. In summer the Club has picnics and picnic breakfasts where bird life is studied at first-hand. The Club furnished an interested audience for Mr. O. M. Schantz when he came out from Chicago in March to deliver an illustrated lecture. A prominent nurseryman of Freeport has permitted the Club to establish a bird-sanctuary on his grounds where there are big trees and masses of every kind of shrubbery. In this splendid home the birds are given food and shelter. During the past winter it was discovered that the cardinal is very fond of hickory nuts and that he would come back again and again to a window for a supply. The Club has bought 300 "Protect the Birds" signs and is setting them up in Freeport and the surrounding country. Mrs. Leila Hyatt is Secretary.

GRANITE CITY: A very interesting article in Bird Lore by Doctor A. E. MacGilliard has helped to place Granite City on the map of Audubon centers. The article which appeared in the September-October 1915 number of Bird-Lore was entitled "A Ruby Throated Refugee" and contains some very interesting first-hand data. It was accompanied by a photograph showing a ruby throat, perched on the rim of a glass beaker, being fed by hand, the bird apparently innocent that it was setting at naught the dictum of certain natural histories that the "hummer" feeds only while on the wing.

JACKSONVILLE: At Illinois Woman's College there is a class of sixteen doing regular field work in ornithology and very much interested in the work. The college furnishes field glasses for the students. Colonel G. O. Shields gave an illustrated lecture on bird conservation on March 13th which was much appreciated. Miss Alma Hollinger is instructor in biology at the College.

JOLIET: Since the first of March the colored lantern slides of the Illinois Audubon Society have made three visits to Joliet, being used in the schools and at nature study clubs during a total period of two weeks. If the demand for bird talks and pictures is an indication, Joliet should be one of the banner cities in Illinois for general knowledge of bird life. President O. M. Schantz of the Illinois Audubon Society lectured on bird life before the Science Club of Joliet on the evening of March 23. The activity and intelligent guidance of City Superintendent R. O. Stoops and his assistants is shown in the increased interest in bird study from year to year.

LAGRANGE: For years bird study has been popular with both old and young at Lagrange. It is this city that has had "bird breakfasts" during migration time, when groups of enthusiasts, early a-field, finish their morning survey with a breakfast at the home of one of the members of the Club. Superintendent F. E. Sanford of the public schools has been influential in awakening interest not only at Lagrange but among other suburban towns of the Chicago region. A seventh grade class of the Lagrange schools, Miss Esther Craigmile, leader, won the first prize in the state-wide Junior Audubon contest last year. This is spoken of in the Secretary's report elsewhere in this Bulletin. The sixth and seventh grade classes in the schools have Audubon clubs with their own officers, hold monthly meetings, and prepare and conduct their own programs. A Mothers' Bird Club under Miss Kavanagh's leadership is co-operating well with the children's clubs at the schools,

MOLINE: Look under the heading, "Rock Island and Moline."

QUINCY: Interest in bird life in Quincy has been greatly stimulated through the columns of the local press. The Quincy Journal has been printing daily articles, popular in style, containing notes on migration and interesting facts in general about bird life. These articles have been furnished by Mr. T. E. Musselman, Secretary of the Gem City Business College. The special note of emphasis has been bird protection.

ROCKFORD: The Nature Study Society of Rockford has been in existence for five years and among its other activities has an organized bird club. A list of migration dates has been completed of the movements of the avifauna locally and this list is constantly added to and will be ready for publication within the next year or two. The list now contains the names of 265 species in this vicinity but data on many of these is still incomplete. Some excellent notes from this club are printed elsewhere under the head of Census and Migration Records. Mr. Paul B. Riis, Superintendent of Parks, is president of the Nature Study Society.

On Mr. Riis' personal petition, the Board of Directors of the West Side Cemetery have recently appropriated \$150.00 for this year to make a bird sanctuary out of their beautiful fifty acre cemetery. It has many fine evergreens fully grown and is ideal as a bird refuge. Seventy-five Von Berlepsch boxes have been set up there and feeding stations, drinking fountains, and other paraphernalia will be added as fast as the plans can be matured. The 250 acres of public parks in Rockford under Mr. Riis' supervision are already bird sanctuaries. Steps have been taken to secure action looking to that end from the country club and from the cemeteries

adjacent to the city. Ultimately Rockford, the "Forest City," will be a community sanctuary.

ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE: There have been enthusiasts and newspaper publicity in Moline and Rock Island for years and these together with the facility with which bird study can be carried on at the Arsenal and "The Watch Tower" along the Mississippi have made for widespread interest in both cities. The big thing this year has been the organization of the Rock Island County Bird Club by Burtis H. Wilson, the "Bird Man" of Rock Island, and others, including Mr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent of Schools at Rock Island, Mr. L. A. Mahoney, the Superintendent at Moline, and Miss Lou Harris, County Superintendent of Rock Island County. The latter has asked that a bird club be organized in each of the schools in the county and has especially invited each teacher to join. Adult memberships are twenty-five cents and child memberships ten cents. The school clubs are taken into the county club on the payment of one adult fee. Mr. Wilson has given lectures with lantern slides in both cities and in many of the rural schools. Up to April 10 nearly one thousand members were enrolled in the county club. Adults and children alike are planning to make the whole county a bird preserve.

About seven years ago Mr. Wilson became editor of the Daily Union "Bird Corner," a strictly "honorary" job. The first bird-house building contest in Rock Island was started in accordance with suggestions from the "Bird Corner." This year the contest was omitted because, since there are so many bird-houses now in Rock Island, it was thought that with the normal increase there would be more than would be used. Mr. Wilson complains that when any bird house remains unused the citizens of Rock Island "blame it onto" him. This year the Moline Dispatch and the Greater Moline Committee raised fifty dollars for prizes for bird-houses under the direction of the County Bird Club. Seventy houses were entered and the contest was a success.

URBANA: Professor Frank Smith has a class of sixty-six members in ornithology at the University of Illinois, which goes a-field three times a week in eleven divisions of six members each. The thoroughness with which they cover the field can be seen from the census report printed elsewhere in this Bulletin. Professor Smith has very valuable migration data covering the last fourteen years and it is to be hoped that this can be printed and made available for students in Illinois and elsewhere.

WHEATON: There is an Audubon Society of about one hundred members at Wheaton, including the Junior Society. Special stress has been laid upon the work of the young people and the society has been ably assisted by the teachers in the public schools. A contest among members of the high school manual training classes under the supervision of S. C. Berry is concerned with the building of bird-houses. The houses are to be judged from the viewpoint of design and construction and prizes ranging from one to five dollars will be awarded. A number of stereopticon lectures have been given in Wheaton during the past year. One is scheduled for the present month. These lectures are free to the public and are given to audiences which crowd the capacity of the hall. Miss Ruth Patrick is secretary of the society.



SCENE FROM "SANCTUARY"—THE BIRD MASQUE

"Sanctuary" as a Chautauqua Offering

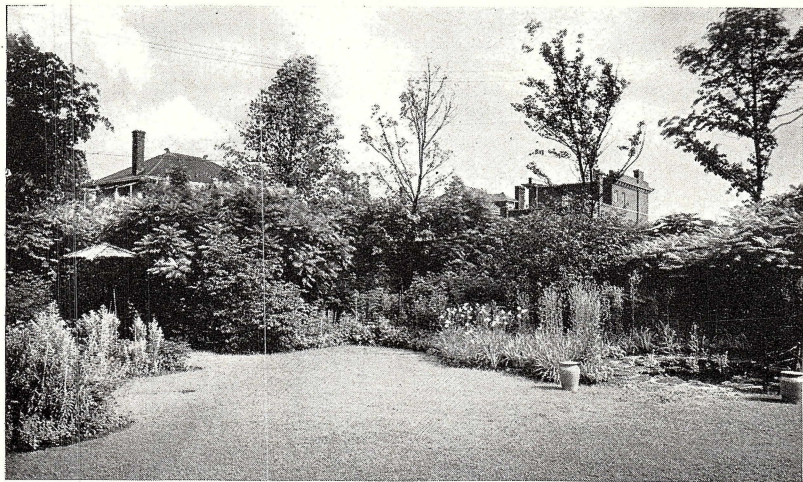
The growth of popular interest in the bird question is definitely indicated in the decision of the Redpath Chautauquas to present Percy Mackaye's Bird Masque "Sanctuary" as one of the principal attractions during the current season.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, whose name is familiar to everyone interested in birds as the founder of the Meriden (N. H.) Bird Club, and as author of "Wild Bird Guests," will take one of the principal parts in the play, and in addition will give illustrated lectures on bird topics at the afternoon sessions.

"Sanctuary" was written by Mr. Mackaye primarily for the presentation by the Meriden Bird Club and was dedicated to Mr. Baynes. The original performance was given in a beautiful outdoor setting, the cast being composed of distinguished members of the colony of authors and artists who make their summer home in the vicinity of Cornish and Meriden, New Hampshire. Mr. Baynes assumed the character of Shy, the Naturalist, and takes the same role in the present production.

It is a pleasure to know that this beautiful and convincing plea for the birds is to reach so wide an audience as the patrons of the Redpath Chautauquas throughout the country. The list of the Illinois towns where the Masque will be presented is not available at this writing, but can be obtained by addressing the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, Chicago. Local Audubonites should strive to have every actual and potential bird lover attend this unique and appealing dramatic performance.

To those who have no opportunity to see the performance of the Masque, there is still available the pleasure of reading this charming poetic composition, with its delightful lyrical quality and its quaint humor. It should be in the library of every bird lover.



A CITY GARDEN WHICH ATTRACTS MANY BIRDS

List of Birds Found in Illinois

This list includes practically all birds to be found in Illinois, either resident or migrant. Owing to the length of the State, there is naturally some variation in the species observable in different sections. Birds common in the southern portion may rarely appear in the north, and the reverse is equally true. For example, the American Egret is a summer visitor to the southern counties, but is practically unknown in the north. Again, the Snowy Owl may be found in the northern district, but is seldom found in the south.

GREBES

- Horned Grebe
- Pied-billed Grebe

LOONS

- Great Northern Diver
- Red-throated Loon

GUILLS AND TERNS

- Herring Gull
- Ring-billed Gull
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Caspian Tern
- Foster's Tern
- Common Tern
- Black Tern

ANHINGER

- Snake Bird

CORMORANTS

- Double Crested Cormorant
- Florida Cormorant

PELICAN

- American White

DUCKS, GEESE, ETC.

- American Merganser
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Hooded Merganser
- Mallard
- Black Duck
- Gadwall
- Baldpate
- Green-winged Teal
- Blue-winged Teal
- Shoveller
- Pintail
- Wood Duck
- Redhead
- Canvas-back Duck
- Lesser Scaup Duck

- Ring-necked Duck
- American Golden-Eye
- Buffle Head
- Old Squaw
- White-winged Scoter
- Ruddy Duck
- Lesser Snow Duck
- Blue Goose
- White-fronted Goose
- Canada Goose
- Hutchin's Goose

SWAN

- Whistling Swan

BITTERNS, HERONS AND CRANES

- American Bittern
- Least Bittern
- Great Blue Heron
- American Egret
- Snowy Heron
- Little Blue Heron
- Green Heron
- Black-crowned Night Heron
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron
- Sandhill Crane

RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS

- King Rail
- Virginia Rail
- Sora Rail
- Yellow Rail
- Purple Gallinule
- Florida Gallinule
- American Coot

PHALAROPES

- Northern Phalarope
- Wilson's Phalarope

SNIPE, SANDPIPERS, ETC.

Woodcock
Wilson's Snipe
Short-billed Dowitcher
Long-billed Dowitcher
Stilt Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
Baird's Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
Red-backed Sandpiper
Semi-palmated Sandpiper
Sanderling
Greater Yellow-legs
Lesser Yellow-legs
Solitary Sandpiper
Western Willett
Bartramian Sandpiper
Spotted Sandpiper
Black-bellied Plover
American Golden Plover
Killdeer
Semi-palmated Plover
Belted Piping Plover
Turnstone

BOBWHITE, GROUSE, ETC.

Bobwhite
Ruffed Grouse
Prairie Hen

DOVE

Mourning Dove

VULTURES

Turkey Vulture
Black Vulture

HAWKS and EAGLES

Swallow-tailed Kite
Marsh Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Goshawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Rough-legged Hawk
Bald Eagle
Duck Hawk
Pigeon Hawk
American Sparrow Hawk
Osprey

OWLS

Barn Owl
American Long-eared Owl
Short-eared Owl
Barred Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Snowy Owl

*CUCKOOS AND**KINGFISHERS*

Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Belted Kingfisher

WOODPECKERS

Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Pileated Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Northern Flicker

*WHIP-POOR-WILL, SWIFT
AND HUMMING BIRD*

Chuck-will's-widow
Whip-poor-will
Nighthawk
Chimney Swift
Ruby-throated Hummingbird

FLYCATCHERS

Kingbird
Crested Flycatcher
Phoebe
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Wood Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Traill's Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher

LARKS

Horned Lark
Prairie Horned Lark

CROWS and JAYS

Blue Jay
Crow

BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC. SWALLOWS

Bobolink
Cowbird
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Red-winged Blackbird
Meadowlark
Orchard Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
Rusty Blackbird
Bronzed Grackle

Purple Martin
Cliff Swallow
Farn Swallow
Tree Swallow
Bank Swallow
Rough-winged Swallow

WAXWINGS

Bohemian Waxwing
Cedar Bird

FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

Evening Grosbeak
Pine Grosbeak
Purple Finch
House Sparrow
American Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Redpoll
American Goldfinch
Pine Siskin
Snowflake
Lapland Longspur
Smith's Longspur
Vesper Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow
Leconte's Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Harris' Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Junco
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Towhee
Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel

TANAGERS

Scarlet Tanager
Summer Tanager

SHRIKES

Northern Shrike
Migrant Shrike

VIREOS

Red-eyed Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo
White-eyed Vireo
Bell's Vireo

WOOD WARBLERS

Black and White Warbler
Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Parula Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Myrtle Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Black-poll Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Sycamore Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Kirtland's Warbler
Pine Warbler
Palm Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Oven-bird

Water-Thrush
 Grinnell's Water-Thrush
 Louisiana Water-Thrush
 Kentucky Warbler
 Connecticut Warbler
 Mourning Warbler
 Maryland Yellow-throat
 Yellow-breasted Chat
 Hooded Warbler
 Wilson's Warbler
 Canadian Warbler
 American Redstart

WRENS, THRASHERS, ETC.

Mocking Bird
 Catbird
 Brown Thrasher
 Carolina Wren
 Bewick's Wren
 House Wren
 Parkman's Wren
 Winter Wren
 Short-billed Marsh Wren
 Long-billed Marsh Wren

CREEPERS

Brown Creeper

NUTHATCHES and TITS

White-breasted Nuthatch
 Red-breasted Nuthatch
 Tufted Titmouse
 Chickadee

*KINGLETS AND**GNATCATCHERS*

Golden-crowned Kinglet
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS, ETC.

Wood Thrush
 Wilson's Thrush
 Gray-cheeked Thrush
 Olive-backed Thrush
 Hermit Thrush
 Bluebird
 Robin

The Conrad Slide and Projection Company of 4028 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, has gotten out a series of 150 lantern slides of photographs of wild birds, their nests, eggs and young. Most of the photographs were taken by Dr. Robert M. Hegner of the University of Michigan, many of them by unique methods of bird photography. The set is one that should strongly appeal to Audubon lecturers and all lovers of wild bird life.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY**Application for Membership**

Understanding the aims and principles of the Illinois Audubon Society, and being in sympathy with them, I wish to become a..... member of the Society.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Life Memberships	- - - -	\$100.00.	No annual dues
Sustaining memberships	- - -	\$25.00.	No annual dues
Contributing memberships	- - -	\$5.00.	Annually
Active memberships	- - - -	\$1.00.	Annually

All members receive the publications of the Society.

Please sign this card and send it with the fee to the Treasurer, Miss Amalie Hannig, 800 South Halsted Street, Chicago.

Spring Census and Migration Records for 1916

Note: On March 20 the chairman of the Committee on Publications sent out a number of invitations to take part in a "Springtime Bird Reconnaissance" to be carried on simultaneously in widely distant places in the state, this to cover as nearly as possible the last days of March and the first day or two of April. The Committee is highly gratified at the number and nature of the responses and takes great pleasure in printing these just as they were submitted. The observers in several instances modified the instructions sent them because of exigencies in field work and others submitted notes covering the record to date. The Committee considers the total report of great value and believes that students of bird life will wish to file it away for use another year. The Committee wishes especially to commend observers that had "hard luck," as for example the observer at our "farthest south" in Cairo who struck bad weather and could not get beyond the city limits. His report and all others made under unfavorable conditions are of value as incidents of early migration time.

CAIRO: April 8, 12 to 2 p. m. Cloudy, rainy with little snow; wind moderate; temperature 35 degrees. Ducks 25; Geese 11; Robin 5; Sparrow 19; Mourning Dove 3. Observations taken within city limits. Weather conditions unfavorable for birds. Total, 5 species, 63 individuals.

L. C. MORGAN.

CARBONDALE: Field Notes of the Ornithology Class of the Southern Illinois State Normal School; March 28, 7:00 to 8:00 a. m. Weather fair; temperature 50; wind southwest; thicket and orchard. Bluebird 7; Robin 10; Tufted Titmouse 4; Bewicks Wren 3; Brown Thrasher 9; Cardinal 2; Towhee 3; Fox Sparrow 2; Junco 53; Field Sparrow 2; White Throated Sparrow 1; Bronzed Grackle 15; Meadowlark 2; Cowbird 2; Blue Jay 17; Mourning Dove 4. Individuals 136, species 16.

March 30; 7:00 to 8:00 a. m. Weather cloudy; temperature 55; wind southwest; Locality: Border of grove, orchard and 60 acre lake with thickets. Bluebird 6, one nest; Robin 15; Tufted Titmouse 8; Brown Thrasher 22; Myrtle Warbler 4; Black Duck 1; Cardinal Grosbeak 6; Towhee 4; Fox Sparrow 1; Swamp Sparrow 23; Junco Sparrow 38; Field Sparrow 3; Tree Sparrow 3; Bronzed Grackle 13; Meadowlark 9; Red-winged Blackbird 25; Crow 3, one nest; Blue Jay 21; Flicker 13; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 6; Downy Woodpecker 2; Mourning Dove 2. Individuals 228, species 22.

April 4; 7:00 to 8:00 a. m. Weather clear; temperature 50; wind southwest; locality: Bordering grove, orchard and lake. Bluebird 2; Robin 13; Brown Thrasher 9; Barn Swallow 7; Purple Martin 3; Cardinal Grosbeak 4; Towhee 2; Song Sparrow 20; Junco Sparrow 24; Field Sparrow 5; Tree Sparrow 1; White Throated Sparrow 1; Bronzed Grackle 36; Rusty Blackbird 6; Meadowlark 7; Red-winged Blackbird 25; Blue Jay 5; Flicker 2; Kingfisher 1; Mourning Dove 1; American Herring Gull 7. Individuals 190, species 21.

April 6; 7:00 to 8:00 a. m. Weather clear; temperature 40; wind northwest. Locality: Bordering grove, orchard and lake. Bluebird 4; Robin 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet 1; Chickadee 4; Brown Thrasher 7; Migrant Shrike 1; Barn Swallow 9; Purple Martin 20; Black Duck 3; Black-winged Teal 2; P. B. Grebe 1; Coot 1; Cardinal Grosbeak 4; Towhee 4; Song Sparrow 9; Junco Sparrow 25; Bronzed Grackle 39; Meadowlark 4; Red-winged Blackbird 30; Crow 2; Blue Jay 7; Flicker 4; Mourning Dove 3. Individuals 190, species 23.

April 10; Weather, rain; Temperature 60; Wind south; 20 acre campus of S. I. S. N. U. Bluebird 1; Robin 25, two nests; Golden-crowned Kinglet 7; Tufted Titmouse 1; White Breasted Nuthatch 1; Brown Thrasher 1; Cedar Waxwing 4; Purple Martin 1; Great Blue Heron 9; Cardinal Grosbeak 1; Towhee 1; Junco Sparrow 2; Chipping Sparrow 4; Bronzed Grackle 12; Blue Jay 10; Chimney Swift 1; Flicker 4; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 6; Downy Woodpecker 2; Kingfisher 1; Mourning Dove 5. Individuals 99, species 21.

J. GILBERT, Department of Biology.

BIRD DATA, SPRING, 1916, JANUARY TO APRIL 14.

CARTHAGE: Location, 13 miles east of the Mississippi River at Keokuk. Highland, the source of rivers. Between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, so between the major lines of

migration. Country, largely prairie (now in cultivation), few trees, except in towns. Generally speaking, relatively few birds in comparison with Keokuk, Quincy, Urbana, Peoria, etc.

AOU		First Seen	Number of Days Seen			
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
172	Canada Goose	March 20	--	--	1	--
273	Killdeer	April 5	--	--	--	1
289	Bobwhite	March 25	--	--	1	2
305	Prairie Hen	April 5	--	--	--	1
316	Mourning Dove	March 18	--	--	9	14
337	Red-tailed Hawk	March 18	--	--	1	1
360	Sparrow Hawk	March 9	--	--	2	2
373	Screech Owl	Winter resident	3	3	1	5
390	Kingfisher	April 5	--	--	--	1
393	Hairy Woodpecker	March 10	--	--	5	3
394c	Downy Woodpecker	Winter resident	17	29	31	14
402	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	March 31	4	--	1	4
409	Red-bellied Woodpecker	March 4	--	--	5	4
412a	Flicker	February 15	--	4	18	14
456	Phoebe	March 23	--	--	4	4
474b	Pr. hrnd. Lark	Winter resident	1	--	4	2
477	Blue Jay	Winter resident	18	29	31	14
488	Crow	Winter resident	6	1	15	6
495	Cowbird	March 11	--	--	2	2
498	Red-winged Blackbird	March 11	--	--	6	5
501	Meadow Lark	March 11	--	--	15	14
501-1	Western Meadow Lark	March 10	--	--	7	4
511b	Bronzed Grackle	February 16	--	1	16	14
540	Vesper Sparrow	March 25	--	--	1	--
558	White-throated Sparrow	April 14	--	--	--	1
559	Tree Sparrow	February 12	--	2	2	--
560	Chipping Sparrow	March 25	--	--	1	10
563	Field Sparrow	March 25	--	--	1	--
567	Junco	Winter resident	18	27	29	14
575a	Bachmann's Sparrow	March 18	--	--	9	--
581	Song Sparrow	February 27	--	1	29	9
584	Swamp Sparrow	April 5	--	--	--	1
585	Fox Sparrow	March 23	--	--	2	3
587	Towhee	March 18	--	--	4	5
593	Cardinal	Winter resident	3	24	31	14
619	Cedar Waxwing	February 29	--	1	--	--
622e	Migrant Shrike	March 25	--	--	1	--
726	Brown Creeper	March 30	--	--	1	3
727	White-breasted Nuthatch	Winter resident	1	--	4	3
731	Tufted Titmouse	February 25	--	4	25	14
735	BC Chickadee	Winter resident	17	29	31	14
748	Golden-crowned Kinglet	March 30	--	--	1	6
749	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	April 11	--	--	--	3
759b	Hermit Thrush	March 31	--	--	1	3
761	Robin	January 26	1	10	31	14
766	Bluebird	February 16	--	7	25	14

FRANK C. GATES.

CHARLESTON: March 31, 1916. 8 to 9 a. m. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker 1; Northern Flickers, several; Bronzed Grackles, many; Juncos, many; Ruby-crowned Kinglet 1; Golden-crowned Kinglets, many; Bewick's Wren 1; Brown Thrasher 1; Mockingbird 1; Robins, many.

T. L. HANKINSON and class of twelve students.

CHICAGO: Lincoln Park, April 1; 6:50 to 7:30 a. m. Pied-billed Grebe 2; Herring Gull 35; Ring-billed Gull 25; American Merganser 1; Lesser Scaup Duck, 4; American Golden-eye 6; Kingfisher 1; Flicker 1; Bronzed Grackle 20; Junco 8; Song Sparrow 2; Fox Sparrow 3; Brown Creeper 1; Chickadee 2; Robin 15. Total, individuals 126, species 15.

CHICAGO: Lincoln Park, April 2; 8:00 to 8:50 a. m. Pied-billed Grebe 2; Herring Gull 8; Ring-billed Gull 3; American Merganser 4; Lesser Scaup Duck 4; American Golden-

eye 4; Hairy Woodpecker 1; Downy Woodpecker 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2; Flicker 3; Phoebe 4; Bronzed Grackle 50; Crow 1; Red-winged Blackbird 2; Song Sparrow 2; Junco 3; Towhee 1; Robin 20; Bluebird 2; Total, individuals 117, species 19.

WILLOW SPRINGS: A stretch from bridge for about a mile southwest along Drainage Canal, and also a walk through the wooded hills on the mainland. April 2; 2:30 to 6:30 p. m. Herring Gull 50; Woodcock 1; Sparrow Hawk 1; Screech Owl 1; Kingfisher 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1; Flicker 2; Phoebe 10; Crow 10; Cowbird 5; Rusty Blackbird 3; Red-winged blackbird 2; Meadowlark 20; Tree Sparrow 2; Field Sparrow 1; Song Sparrow 5; Vesper Sparrow 2; Junco 200; Fox Sparrow 1; Winter Wren 2; Chickadee 2; Brown Creeper 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet 10; Robin 30; Hermit Thrush 1; Bluebird 2. Total, individuals 377, species 26.

HAROLD R. WANLESS.

CHICAGO: Jackson Park, 9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Clear, partly cloudy in early hours; wind north, moderate; temperature 50 degrees. Pied-billed Grebe 12; Ring-billed Gull 30; Herring Gull, many; American Merganser 10; Red-breasted Merganser 250; Baldpate 6; Lesser Scaup 150; American Golden-eye 8; Coot 15; Saw-whet Owl 1; Kingfisher 2; Downy Woodpecker 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 4; Flicker 1; Phoebe 1; Blue Jay 2; Crow 18; Cowbird 2; Meadowlark 4; Bronzed Grackle 75; Tree Sparrow 3; Junco 25; Song Sparrow 8; Fox Sparrow 2; Brown Creeper 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 2; Chickadee 12; Robin 40; Blue Bird 2. Individuals 687, species 29; Herring Gulls not counted.

SIDNEY WADE.

CHICAGO: Jackson Park, March 31; 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Southwest wind, temperature 55; sky overcast. Pied-bill Grebe 15; Herring Gull, innumerable; Ring-billed Gull, innumerable; American Merganser 8; Red-breasted Merganser, 60 approximately; Baldpate 6; Lesser Scaup 37; Ring-necked Duck 3; American Golden-eye 8; Old Squaw 1; Coot 5; Kildeer 4; Kingfisher 3; Blue Jay 2; Crow, a very large flock, uncouned, flew over; Bronzed Grackle, very numerous, uncouned; Junco, numerous; Song Sparrow 12; Fox Sparrow 20; Brown Creeper 1; Chickadee 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet 5; Robin, very numerous, uncouned; Blue Bird 4.

After 5:30 p. m. slight sprinkle of rain, I added to the above list: Canada Goose 30; Marsh Hawk 3.

CHICAGO: April 3, 1916; Dune region and Lake Michigan. North of Porter, Ind. Clear; Northeast wind; temperature 40 to 43. 11:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Herring Gull 3; Canada Goose 25; Ruffed Grouse 2; Mourning Dove 2; Marsh Hawk 2; Kingfisher 1; Downy Woodpecker 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 5; Flicker 2; Phoebe 6; Crow, innumerable; Red-winged Blackbird 1; Meadowlark 7; Field Sparrow 2; Junco, innumerable; Song Sparrow 30, approximately; Fox Sparrow 20, approximately; Chewink 1; Cardinal 1; Chickadee 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet 30, approximately; Robin 10; Bluebird 4.

The north wind had filled the southern portion of the lake with ice; hence the scarcity of waterfowl. It is difficult to account for failure to observe the Grackle, which has been in the city in large numbers for over a week.

DR. ALFRED LEWY.

CHICAGO: Members of the Chicago Ornithological Society report the following notes:

February 22. River Forest. Temperature 50. Blue Bird 2; Kildeer 1; flock of Lapland Longspurs.

March 11; Mineral Springs, Indiana; temperature 35 to 40; wind southwest. Marsh Hawk 5; Red-tailed Hawk 4; Sharp-shinned Hawk 1; Pigeon Hawk 1; Great-horned Owl 2; Ruffed Grouse 3; Bobwhite 12; Cardinal 1; large flock of Redpolls; Juncos 8 to 10; Downy Woodpecker 10; Chickadee 10; Blue Bird 2; Meadowlark 2; On same date three Robins observed in Jackson Park, Chicago.

March 12; from Eggers Woods and Wolf Lake. Crows active and noisy; Sharp-shinned Hawk 3; Marsh Hawk 1; Fox Sparrow 1; Blue Bird 3; Kildeer 1; Prairie-horned Lark 2; Song Sparrow 2.

March 12; Mineral Springs, Indiana. Blue Bird; Song Sparrow; Robin; Canada Goose; Ring-necked Duck; American Merganser; Marsh Hawk; Red-tailed Hawk; Kildeer; Crow; Tree Sparrow.

March 13; Jackson Park, Chicago. Kildeer; Chickadee 2; Robin 4; Lesser Scaup Duck; Golden-eye 3; Old Squaw 1, male; small flock of Red-breasted Merganser.

River Forest: Meadow Lark 1; Blue Birds; Robins.

Mineral Springs, Indiana: Red-winged Blackbirds and Bronzed Grackles.

March 13 to 19; cold Northerly winds; practically no migration; Jackson Park, Chicago: Large flocks of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls on ice in lagoons; observed Chickadees in the Park on several days.

March 16; Jackson Park: Robins; Sharp-shinned Hawk 2.

March 18; Dune Park to Miller's, Indiana, along the shore of Lake Michigan: Lapland Longspurs; Juncos; Cardinal 3; many Tree Sparrows; Chickadee 25; Downy Woodpecker 3;

Canada Geese 30 to 40; Golden-eye 20; Lesser Scaup Duck 15; Mallard 10; Great Horned Owl 1; Screech Owl 1.

March 19; Egger's Woods and Wolf Lake region; Many Blue Birds paired and selecting nesting sites; several Prairie Horned Larks; Meadowlarks in numbers; small flock of Juncos; many Cowbirds; Hawk 1; remarkably few species.

Jackson Park same date; Kingfisher 1.

March 20; River Forest: Meadowlarks; Blue Birds; Robins; Kildeer.

March 21; River Forest: 1 Coot observed on Des Plaines River. Evening of 21st heavy rain storm accompanied by severe lightning and thunder. On 22nd high wind; rain turning to snow; during the night the ground was covered with a heavy blanket of wet snow. This storm stopped all migration.

March 23 and 24; warmer; two warm days followed by a heavy rain storm lasting 36 hours. Temperature on 24th, 65; on 25th, 71; on morning of 26th, wind turned north and during the day increased in violence, resulting in a gale of wind and rain which lasted for the greater part of two days and nights.

March 24, the following birds were observed in Jackson Park: Large flocks of American Herring and Ring-billed Gulls; also large flocks of Red-breasted Merganser; American Merganser 5 or 6; Golden-eye 5; Lesser Scaup Duck 15 to 20; Redhead 3; Coot 2; Pied-billed Grebe 2; Bronzed Grackle 5; Rusty Blackbird 1; Kingfisher; Phoebe; Downy Woodpecker; Kildeer; Meadowlark; Longspurs on Lake front; Red-tailed Hawk; Cooper's Hawk; Sparrow Hawk; many Robins and Blue Birds; Blue Jay; Crows; Juncos; Song Sparrow 5; Fox Sparrow 6; Bonaparte Gull 1.

March 29; Milder; several flocks of Grackles in Jackson Park, arrived this morning. Kingfisher 3; large flocks of Red-breasted Merganser and Lesser Scaup Duck in lagoon; also large flocks of Gulls; ice all gone from lagoons. Grass in Park showed tint of green and a decided Spring color. Observed also in Park on 29th: Sharp-shinned Hawk 2; Robins; Song Sparrows in song; Golden-crowned Kinglet 5 or 6; American Coot 6; Pied-billed Grebe 1; Hermit Thrush 1; Flicker 1; Towhee 1; Brown Creeper 1; Juncos 5 or 6.

March 30; Jackson Park; In addition to the above named Ducks: Baldpates 5; Coot 8 or 10; Old Squaw 1; Meadowlark 3; Brown Creeper 1; Tree Sparrow 1; Golden Kinglet; Chickadees; Hermit Thrush 6; about 8 American Mergansers; about one-half dozen Fox Sparrows.

March 31; Jackson Park: Ring-necked Duck 3; flock of Canada Geese flying west over the Park.

April 3; Mineral Springs, Indiana: Crows moving north; observed many Song Sparrows; Fox Sparrows 8; Towhee 3; Cardinal; Field Sparrow; Swamp Sparrow; Red-wing; Bronzed Grackle; Canada Geese; Herring Gulls; Phoebe; Marsh Hawk; Downy Woodpecker; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker; Flicker; Ruffed Grouse; Kingfisher.

April 4, Jackson Park: Hermit Thrush and Winter Wren.

April 7, Jackson Park: Loon and Tree Swallow.

April 9, Horned Grebe; Cedar Wax-wing; Cowbirds.

April 10, wind turned south and on morning of April 11, the following arrivals noted: Myrtle Warbler 12 to 15; Purple Martin 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, large number; Golden-crowned Kinglet; Phoebe; Hermit Thrush; Fox Sparrow and Juncos.

SUMMARY OF ARRIVALS

	First observed	Compara- tively common		First observed	Compara- tively common
1 Blue Bird	Feb. 22		22 Rusty Blackbird	Mar. 24	
2 Kildeer	" 22	" 11	23 Bonaparte Gull	" 24	Apr. 11
3 Meadowlark	Mar. 11	" 19	24 Golden-crowned Kinglet	" 29	" 11
4 Marsh Hawk	" 11		25 Hermit Thrush	" 29	" 11
5 Sharp-shinned Hawk	" 11		26 Flicker	" 29	" 11
6 Sparrow Hawk	" 11		27 Towhee	" 29	
7 Robin	" 11	" 24	28 Brown Creeper	" 29	
8 Fox Sparrow	" 12	" 24	29 Field Sparrow	Apr. 3	
9 Song Sparrow	" 12	" 24	30 Mourning Dove	" 3	
10 Junco	" 11	" 24	31 Tree Swallow	" 7	
11 Bronzed Grackle	" 13	" 29	32 Horned Grebe	" 9	
12 Redwing	" 13	" 29	33 Cedar Waxwing	" 9	
13 Lesser Scaup Duck	" 13	" 24	34 Myrtle Warbler	" 11	
14 Red-breasted Merganser	" 13	" 24	35 Purple Martin	" 11	
15 Mallard Duck	" 18		36 American Bittern	" 11	
16 Cowbird	" 19	" 24	37 Ruby-crowned Kinglet	" 11	
17 Swamp Sparrow	" 19	" 31	38 White-throated Sparrow	" 11	
18 Kingfisher	" 19		39 Green Heron	" 16	
19 Phoebe	" 19	" 31	40 Spotted Sandpiper	" 11	
20 Coot	" 21		41 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	" 11	
21 Pied-billed Grebe	" 24				

A decided wave of migration on April 11 brought large numbers of Fox Sparrows, Juncos, Myrtle Warblers, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, and especially great numbers of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers.

J. L. DEVINE, President, Chicago Ornithological Club.

DEKALB: March 12; Weather, mild; 9:30 to 11:00 a. m. Blue Birds in flight, 2; Cardinal, 1, which has been about all winter; Tree Sparrows, very numerous; Song Sparrows, relatively numerous, singing freely; Goldfinches, flock of 8 or 9, both sexes, partial winter plumage, males show some change; Junco, in large numbers everywhere in thickets; Robins, numerous, migration well on; Downy Woodpecker, single individual; Kildeer, in flight; Horned Lark, calling over the fields, common; Crows, increasingly common.

Record to date. April 12. In addition to the winter residents, the following migratory birds: Bronzed Grackle, March 11; Red-winged Blackbird, March 12; Robin, all winter, common by March 12; Blue Bird, March 12; Meadowlark, March 19; Red-bellied Sapsucker, April 4; Marsh Hawk, March 19; Sparrow Hawk, April 2; Fox Sparrow, March 29; Vesper Sparrow, April 9; Cowbird, April 2; Mourning Dove, April 6; Phoebe, March 24; Cedar Waxwing, April 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, April 4; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, April 10; Kildeer, March 12; Song Sparrow, all winter, common by March 12; Flicker, March 29; Coot, April 13; Brown Creeper, April 7; Hermit Thrush, April 10; Black-crowned Night Heron, April 8; Winter Wren, April 9; Kingfisher, April 11; Myrtle Warbler, April 11; Black Duck, April 12.

RALPH E. WAGER, Head of Department of Biology, N. I. S. N. S.

EVANSTON: March 31; April 1; April 2; Grackles, many; Junco, many; Song Sparrow, several; Meadowlark, many; Fox Sparrow 2; Blue Birds, many; Phoebe, several; Flicker, several; Brown Creeper 1; Cedar Waxwing 10 or more; Chickadee, many; Robins, many; Nuthatches; Downy Woodpeckers; White-throated Sparrow 2.

MRS. H. G. CAMPBELL.

Northern part of Evanston and open woods near Glenview Golf Club; April 2; 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. Clear; light east wind; temperature 40 degrees. Herring Gull 3; American Sparrow Hawk 2; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Flicker 5; Phoebe 3; Blue Jay 1; Crow 2; Meadowlark 6; Bronzed Grackle 7; Junco 6; Song Sparrow 4; Swamp Sparrow 1; Cedar Bird 7; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Chickadee 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet 2; Hermit Thrush 2; Robin 6; Blue Bird 3; individuals 63, species 19.

MR. and MRS. FREDERICK H. PATTEE.

GLEN ELLYN: March 31; 9:00 to 12:00 a. m. Cloudy with light rain; Temperature 57 at 2:00 p. m. Wind southwest. Blue Bird 2; Duck 1; Wilson Snipe 1; Sandpiper 8; Kildeer 2; Mourning Dove 2; Red-shouldered Hawk 2; Kingfisher 1; Downy Woodpecker 1; Flicker 12; Phoebe 4; Blue Jay 5; Crow 15; Cowbird 1; Red-winged Blackbird 30; Meadowlark 4; Rusty Blackbird 4; Bronzed Grackle 20; Junco 3; Song Sparrow 11; Fox Sparrow 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet 1; Robin 20; Blue Bird 4. Twenty-three species, 164 individuals. Frogs very noisy at a little pond in the woods.

GLEN ELLYN: Diary Notes from B. T. Gault. January 23, 1916. Cloudy; wind southwest; temperature 45; 2 p. m. In woods and about the lake and to springs; 10:00 to 11:45. Several crows feeding about the lake and among weeds near slough, north of dam; a good many Tree Sparrows present. Some were out among the weeds in the ice along Lake shore. Quite a number singing, adding a springlike effect to the occasion.

February 2. Clear and cold; temperature 5 at 9:00 a. m. and 13 at 2:00 p. m. Wind west by northwest. During a short walk in woods near lake this afternoon, a flock of 7 Purple Finches was seen. Also the Downy and Hairy Woodpecker, 1 each. Not a Jay or Crow in evidence. (My first Winter record for purple Finches in Glen Ellyn).

February 16. Clear; wind southwest; temperature 42 at 2:00 p. m. Four Black-capped Chickadees and three Crows seen during a one-half hour's walk in woods this morning.

February 22. Heard Song Sparrow singing during a short walk near the Lake this morning. Several spiders were sunning around in the matted grass near the springs. Fair and pleasant in the morning, cloudy afternoon and raining this evening. Wind shifting from southwest to northeast. Temperature 50 at 2:00 o'clock.

February 25. Cloudy; wind northwest; temperature 28 at 2:00 p. m. During a short walk this morning to the woods on west shore of Glen Ellyn Lake the following bird observations were made: Black-capped Chickadee 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Downy Woodpecker 3; Gold Finch 6; Song Sparrow 1, in song.

February 27. Clear; brisk northwest wind; temperature 23 at 2:00 p. m. During a walk into the fields northwest of village this afternoon 2 male Horned Larks, also 2 Prairie Hens, the latter in a cornfield where corn stalks were left standing.

February 29. Clear; wind westerly; temperature 28 at 2:00 p. m. Heard another Song Sparrow in song this morning near the springs. In woods Tree Sparrows 6; Black-capped Chickadees 2; and Nuthatches 2; the Chickadees and Nuthatches together.

March 7. Cloudy; rather brisk west and northwest wind; temperature 31, at 2:00 p. m. Light snow flurry in afternoon. Robin calls from a tree in our front yard at 6:30 a. m. In woods this forenoon, saw a mixed flock of 15 to 20 Tree Sparrows and three or four Juncos.

March 11. Clear; wind southwest; temperature 39 at 2:00 p. m. Heard Blue Bird and Robin near our house this morning, and later some 4 Blue Birds near the springs. Song and Tree Sparrow 1; each in song near Lake.

March 12. Clear; wind southwest; temperature 55 at 2:00 p. m. Following is a list of birds seen during a four mile trip into the fields northwest this afternoon: Robin 2; Meadowlark 2; Crow 6; Horned Lark 12; Song Sparrow 3; Red-winged Blackbird 3; flock of 50 going northwest; Marsh Hawk 1; Prairie Hen 1; Canada Goose, flock of about 75 in V shape going south this evening. Blue Bird, heard 1.

March 18. Cloudy morning and clear afternoon; wind northeast; temperature 43 at 2:00 p. m. Male Bronzed Grackle calling on our place this morning and heard again this afternoon.

March 19. Clear; cool northwest wind; temperature 39 at 1:00 p. m. Made two birding trips today. First to the springs where a Red-winged Blackbird and Meadowlark were singing. Phoebe called and several Robins were singing in village. The walk of the afternoon was an eleven mile affair into Bloomington Township and return via Wheaton. Apparently not a good day for birds though the fields were not traversed much. Following is the list: Sparrow Hawk 2; Rough-legged Hawk 1; Robins, several; Bluebirds; Meadowlark 1; Song Sparrow 1; Bronzed Grackle 2; Red-winged Blackbird 2; Horned Lark, several; Tree Sparrow, several; Crows.

March 21. Cloudy; wind northwest; temperature 36 at 2:00 p. m. Sapsucker 2; fully a dozen Bronzed Grackles on our place and at least one pair mated, the female gathering nest material.

March 29. Cloudy for the most part; wind northeast; temperature 44 at 2:00 p. m. Flicker calls in village this morning. Heard Sapsucker call in woods this forenoon. A few frogs croaking in small pond near the dam at lake. Mourning Dove calling on our place this afternoon.

March 30. Clear; wind northwest; temperature 57 at 2:00 p. m. Mourning Dove on our place this morning. Two Ducks (Bluebills) in the lake this morning. Also a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks present in woods near by. The latter noisy.

GRANITE CITY: March 25; Daybreak to 8:30 a. m. Swampy timber three miles from town; clear; wind northwest; temperature 40 degrees. Song Sparrow 26; Meadowlark 15; Red-winged Blackbird 75; Crows, 2 large flocks estimated 200; Hell Diver 2; Mud Hen 8; Blue-winged Teal 6; Blue Heron 8; Cardinal 3; Robin 17; Blue Bird 5; Hawk 2; Mourning Dove 2.

A. E. MACGALLIARD.

HARVEY: March 31; 12:30 to 3:30 p. m. Cloudy; wind southwest, moderate. Meadowlark 8; Robin 13; Cowbird 4; Purple Grackle 6; Blue Bird 7; Prairie Horned Lark 2; Red-winged Blackbird 3; Crow 4; Junco 75; Song Sparrow 4; Fox Sparrow 1; Downy Woodpecker 2; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2; Total, individuals 130, species 13. This vicinity is not favorable for birds because of the factories.

C. W. LANTZ.

HINSDALE: April 3; 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear, fairly strong east wind, temperature 45 to 50 degrees. Pied-billed Grebe 4; American Coot 10; American Woodcock 3; Wilson Snipe 1; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Downy Woodpecker 4; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1; Flicker 9; Phoebe 4; Horned Lark 2; Blue Jay 5; Crow 23; Cowbird 128; Red-winged Blackbird 172; Meadowlark 100; Rusty Blackbird 1; Bronzed Grackle 100; Goldfinch 2; Vesper Sparrow 1; Tree Sparrow 50; Field Sparrow 1; Junco 450; Song Sparrow 28; Swamp Sparrow 1; Fox Sparrow 10; Chunk Sparrow 4; Cedar Waxwing 66; Brown Creeper 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 2; Crested Titmouse 2; Black-capped Chickadee 10; Golden-crowned Kinglet 8; Hermit Thrush 2; Robin 150; Blue Bird 10; Total, individuals, 1378, species 39.

MRS. C. E. RAYMOND, MISS ELLA WARREN.

JACKSONVILLE: February 19. Robins 2; Cardinals 3; Blue Jay; Black Shafted Flicker.

February 20. Chickadee; Rusty Blackbird; Blue Bird; Meadowlark; Song Sparrow; Crow.

March 6. Brown Creeper 8; Phoebe.

March 12. Downy Woodpecker; Tree Sparrows.

March 13. Red-winged Blackbirds; Bronzed Grackle; Kildeer 2; Wild Ducks migrating; Loggerhead Shrike 1; Fox Sparrow.

March 26. White Breasted Nuthatch.

March 30. Brown Thrasher; Towhee.

March 31. Golden Crowned Kinglet.

April 2. Chipping Sparrow; White-crowned Sparrow; Clay-colored Sparrow; Field Sparrow; Mourning Doves 3; Kingfisher 1; Hermit Thrush 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 4; Phoebe 2.

April 3. House Wren; Palm Warbler; Lincoln Sparrow; Henslow's Sparrow.

April 5. Cedar Waxwings 12.

Note: The Henslow's Sparrow was first heard creeping through the dry grass in a meadow. We stepped up to it, where it remained motionless for several minutes. I bent over it yet it remained quiet and did not move till I put out my hand to touch it and then it crept off into thicker grass. I followed it; it did not fly till forced to, then only about six feet to where it crept down into the grass again.

Ornithology Class of Illinois Woman's College, ALMA HOLLINGER, Instructor.

LA GRANGE: April 1; 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. Blue Jay 2; Downy Woodpecker 2; Chickadee 4; Crow 20; Brown Creeper 2; Tree Sparrow 7; Cedar Waxwing 60; Robin 200; Prairie Horned Lark 1; Flicker 8; Screech Owl 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Junco 400; Cardinal 2; Bronzed Grackle 300; Golden-crowned Kinglet 4; Song Sparrow 40; Meadowlark 30; Blue Bird 20; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2; Red-winged Blackbird 100; Kildeer 6; Phoebe 4; Mourning Dove 6; Rusty Blackbird 50; Cowbird 30; Fox Sparrow 10; Towhee 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet 1; Field Sparrow 1; Hermit Thrush 1; Marsh Hawk 1. Total number of individuals, 1336.

EDMUND HULSBURG.

LA GRANGE: April 4; Herring Gull; Mourning Dove; Marsh Hawk; Red-shouldered Hawk; Flicker; Phoebe; Horned Lark; Crow; Cowbird; Red-wing Blackbird; Meadowlark; Rusty Blackbird; Bronzed Grackle; Vesper Sparrow; Tree Sparrow; Field Sparrow; Junco; Song Sparrow; Fox Sparrow; Chewink; Brown Creeper; White-breasted Nuthatch; Golden-crowned Kinglet; Ruby-crowned Kinglet; Hermit Thrush; Robin; Blue Bird. Total 27.

MRS. KAVANAGH's Bird Class.

NORMAL: March 25; 8 to 10:30 a. m. and 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. Fair; temperature cool; wind moderate; Blue Jay 12; Cardinal 5; Chickadee 14; Down Woodpecker 3; Flicker 24; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker 1; Song Sparrow 2; Brown Creeper 3; Junco 20; Mourning Dove 8; Myrtle Warbler 1; Screech Owl 1; Northern Shrike 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet 12; Blue Bird 7; Bronzed Grackle 128; Kildeer 3; Meadow Lark 8; Red-headed Woodpecker 3; Yellow-bellied sapsucker 3; Sparrow Hawk 3; Robin 120.

April 1 and 2; 7:00 to 12:00 a. m. Cloudy; temperature 50 to 60 degrees; wind northwest. Blue Jay 6; Cardinal 2; Chickadee 2; Downy Woodpecker 3; Flicker 8; Hairy Woodpecker 4; Song Sparrow 8; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Brown Creeper 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet 16; Junco 3; Blue Bird 6; Bronzed Grackle 100; Brown Thrasher 2; Chipping Sparrow 2; Field Sparrow 2; Green Heron 1; House Wren 4; Kildeer 2; Meadow Lark 3; Mourning Dove 12; Red-headed Woodpecker 3; Robin 100; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2; Hermit Thrush 1; Goldfinch 1; Purple Finch 3. Field Class in Ornithology.

ALICE JEAN PATTERSON, Instructor.

QUINCY: Spring report of T. E. Musselman, at Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, six miles south of the 40th parallel.

Report of bird arrivals thus far in 1916 follows:

February 9. Robins; Pintail Ducks; Golden-crowned Kinglet.

February 20. Canada Geese; Turkey Buzzard; Cedar Waxwings; Kildeer Plover; Herring Gull; Franklin Gull; and Bluebird.

February 22. Meadowlark.

February 27. Coot.

March 2. Mallards.

March 12. Purple Finch; Fox Sparrow; Winter Wren; Migrant Shrike; Cooper's Hawk; Phoebe; Broad-winged Hawk; Green-winged Teal; Kingfisher; Chewink.

March 18. Long-billed Marsh Wren; general movement of Sparrow Hawks, Kildeer and Song Sparrows.

March 22. Cowbirds, Red-winged Blackbirds and Grackles migrate in large flocks—scattered records before.

March 23. Flickers and Mourning Doves appear in numbers.

March 24. Field Sparrow; White-throated Sparrow; Brant.

March 25. Chipping Sparrows.

March 28. Large movement of Goldfinches and Kinglets. Trees full of the former.

March 31. Hermit Thrush; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker; Brown Thrasher.

April 1. Purple Martin.

April 2. Red-headed Woodpecker; Bachmann's Sparrow.

In the last three years, I have seen several typically western birds. The Western Grebe, the White-headed Woodpecker, and Harris Sparrow; which records are unique for this locality.

RANTOUL: This report covers the period of the spring migratory season up to, and on, April 2, 1916. The weather has been very unfavorable for birds, because of the small number of fair days and the frequency of cold rains, which is ever a cause for tardiness in arrival of the birds.

1. Robin, arrived February 22, in very small numbers, increasing on March 6, when the full volume of migration began, but is now falling. Earliest date of arrival February 6; latest March 5.

2. Bluebird, arrived February 22, migration now decreasing. Earliest date February 13; latest March 18.

3. Hermit Thrush, arrived April 1; much earlier than ordinary; former earliest date, April 6; latest April 24; six were seen on April 1 in one flock.

4. Ruby-crowned Kinglet, March 31; earliest date of arrival March 20; latest date of arrival April 12.

5. Golden-crowned Kinglet, March 27; earliest date of arrival February 13; latest April 5; height of migration is now present.

6. Chickadee. Several chickadees have been steady and contented winter residents the past winter. First winter record in the past few years. Earliest February 21; latest March 20.

7. Winter Wren. But one record so far this record, on February 14. Further records are expected during the first of April, according to former years. Earliest February 21; latest April 19.

8. Bewick's Wren. March 21; earliest March 6; latest April 6; record is quite usual, though.

9. Brown Thrasher, March 31; March 12 is the earliest date of arrival; latest April 13. Migration is thus but beginning.

10. Migrant Shrike, March 8; full tide of migration from March 22 to March 25. Earliest date, February 28, 1910; latest March 24.

11. Cardinal. Permanent resident in this region.

12. Towhee. March 21 was the first record of this year, and it was a cheery one at that. No more records were observed till April 1. The bulk of the migration is now due. Earliest date February 20; latest April 19.

13. Fox Sparrow. March 31. Full migration is now in force. Earliest date March 5; latest March 28. This year's record is extremely late; in 1913 they were even a winter resident.

14. Swamp Sparrow. March 21. Earliest date of arrival March 5; latest April 3.

15. Song Sparrow. Permanent resident.

16. Junco. Though a regular winter resident, the migrations of those which winter further south is now at the high tide.

17. Field Sparrow. March 21. Migration at its height. Earliest March 3; April 6 is the latest.

18. Tree Sparrow. Winter resident. No movement has yet been observed.

19. Lapland Longspur. Winter resident. Apparently all residents to have moved north.

20. Vesper Sparrow. March 7. Full migration started on March 31. Earliest date March 3; latest April 12.

21. Bronzed Grackle. February 20. Full migration started about March 12 and is now ebbing. Earliest date February 11; latest March 17.

22. Meadowlark. March 7; full tide of migration dated from March 10 to March 25. Practically no further movements will be recorded. Earliest January 30; latest March 17.

23. Red-winged Blackbird. February 20. Migration is still going on. Earliest date February 18; latest date of arrival March 18.

24. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. April 1. Earliest date of arrival March 29; latest April 9. One of the migrants noted for appearing on almost regular time.

25. Kildeer. February 22. Heavy migration started March 19 and ended March 25, in one wave, and another wave which started March 29 is now in progress. Earliest date February 16; latest March 14.

26. Golden Plover. April 2. Migration started, earliest date March 30; latest May 1.

Other birds which are permanent residents, but which seem still to have waves of migrations are (27) Crow, (28) Flicker, (29) Blue Jay, (30) Prairie Horned Lark, (31) Downy Woodpecker, (32) Mourning Dove, (33) Red-tailed Hawk, (34) Sparrow Hawk, all of these birds seem to have finished their final wave of migrations.

Another group, those which are permanent residents with no apparent migratory characteristics, include (35) Bobwhite, (36) Prairie Hen, (37) Screech Owl, (38) Cooper's Hawk.

There are a few occasional records of peculiar import and classification is difficult for these. These are, for this season, (39) Great Horned Owl on March 31 and (40) Brant on March 10.

Very few wild ducks and no wild geese have been observed. In former years there has never been such a dearth of these, though they are never by any means plentiful. Practically all birds which have been recorded in these recent years before this time have been recorded this

year, so there is apparently no marked distinction in this locality in any way, beyond, possibly, a less number of every kind on account of the weather.

Winter records of interest center around the attendance in this vicinity of the Short-eared Owl, the White-tailed Kite, the Chickadee, all of which have been observed often and of the Bronzed Grackles, two in number, which have been observed twice during the winter.

GEORGE E. EKBLAW.
EDDIE L. EKBLAW.

RIVER FOREST: *Waller's Park*, 80 acres in River Forest; April 3; 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Bluebird 7; Robin 70; Cedarbird 75; Junco 238; Song Sparrow 4; Chipping Sparrow 3; Cowbird 28; Meadowlark 17; Flicker 11; Sparrow Hawk 3; Bronzed Grackle 9.

Hyde Lake: April 2; 8:00 to 11:00 a. m. Temperature 40 to 50 degrees. Robin 2; Bluebird 10; Fox Sparrow 25; Junco 100; Song Sparrow 15; Redpoll 1; Red-winged Blackbird 20; Cowbird 26; Winter Wren 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Meadowlark 10 to 15; Kingfisher 1; Marsh Hawk 1; Kildeer 3-4; Flicker 1; Woodcock 1; Horned Lark 1; Great Blue Herring 3; Ducks 1 flock.

C. W. EIFRIG.

ROCKFORD: April 2; Fair; 5:00 to 6:00 a. m. Sapsucker 11; Downy Woodpecker 11; White-breasted Nuthatch 4; Phoebe 2; Meadowlark 2; Flicker 1; Chickadee 2; Goldfinch 1; Junco; Robin; Purple Grackle; Red-winged Blackbird 1; Fox Sparrow; Field Sparrow; Song Sparrow; Golden-crowned Kinglet; Hermit Thrush; Cowbird, flock; Kildeer; Blue Jay; Bluebird; Tree Sparrow; Mourning Dove.

MRS. A. S. T. OGBLY.

ROCKFORD: April 2; Clear; Moderate wind; temperature mild. Herring Gull 1; Mourning Dove 5; Belted Kingfisher 4; Hairy Woodpecker 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2; Flicker 5; Phoebe 1; Blue Jay 2; Crows 4; Red-winged Blackbird 6; Meadowlark 2; Bronzed Grackle 12; Tree Sparrow 3; Field Sparrow 2; Slate-colored Junco 50; Song Sparrow 18; Fox Sparrow 2; Black-capped Chickadees 5; Robin 38; Bluebird 10. Total species 20, individuals 175.

BIOLOGY CLUB, ROCKFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

ROCKFORD: March 28; 8:30 to 6:00 p. m.; Black Hawk Park. Crow 6; Tree Sparrow 2; Slate-colored Junco 20; Fox Sparrow 2; Hermit Thrush 1; Robin 10.

April 1; West-side Cemetery, Harlem Park, Spring Creek. Mourning Dove 1; Kingfisher 1; Downy Woodpecker 2; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 3; Flicker 3; Phoebe 2; Crow 4; Blue Jay 2; Cowbird 12; Red-winged Blackbird 3; Meadowlark 3; Bronzed Grackle 50; Field Sparrow 1; Slate-colored Junco 100; Song Sparrow 6; Fox Sparrow 6; Winter Wren 1; Brown Creeper 3; Chickadee Black-capped 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet 5; Robin 12; Bluebird 2.

EDITH P. SOVEREIGN.

ROCKFORD: March 31. Crow 2; Bluebird 2; Robin 10; Hairy Woodpecker 1; Flicker 4; Bronze Grackle 25; Junco 1; Chickadee 2; Song Sparrow 4; Tree Sparrow 50; Fox Sparrow 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet 10; Winter Wren 1; Kildeer 1.

April 1; West-side Cemetery. Crow 17; Bluebird 8; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Robin 30; Flicker 5; Bronze Grackle 25; Junco 65; Chickadee 2; Song Sparrow 8; Fox Sparrow 3; Kildeer 1; Downy Woodpecker 2; Red-tailed Hawk 1; Phoebe 1; Hermit Thrush 2; Sapsucker 1; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Field Sparrow 4; Sparrow Hawk 1; Brown Creeper 1; Red-winged Blackbird 2.

LOTTIE B. GREGORY.

ROCKFORD: March 28; 5:40 to 7:00 a. m. By canoe through the flooded land along Rock River to Love's Park and adjoining marshes. Light north wind; heavy clouds and some rain; temperature 40 degrees. 2:15 to 2:30 p. m.; Black Hawk Park; temperature 50; other conditions same only no rain. 3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.; woods on east side of Spring Park; conditions same as above. Herring Gull 1; Belted Kingfisher 2; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Downy Woodpecker 1; Phoebe 2; Blue Jay 6; Crow 5; Red-winged Blackbird 12; Meadowlark 2; Goldfinch 1; Slate-colored Junco 6; Song Sparrow 15; Fox Sparrow 20; Winter Wren 1; Chickadee 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet 20; Robin 10; Bluebird 7.

March 30. By canoe up the flooded Rock River about three miles, practically all of the way through flooded woodland, marshes and meadows; 9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Fair; temperature 60; calm to light north wind. Herring Gull 1; Mallard 1; Scaup Duck 5; Ring-necked Duck 6; Kildeer 3; Mourning Dove 3; Sharp-shinned Hawk 2; Belted Kingfisher 3; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Downy Woodpecker 4; Flicker 3; Phoebe 4; Blue Jay 4; Crow 18; Cowbird 1; Red-winged Blackbird 31; Meadowlark 5; Rusty Blackbird 14; Bronzed Grackle 3; House Sparrow 2; Tree Sparrow 2; Slate-colored Junco hundreds; Song Sparrow 28; Fox Sparrow 1; Chickadee 12; Robin 19; Bluebird 16.

Birds first seen: Herring Gull January 26; Mallard March 30; Scaup Duck March 12; Ring-necked Duck March 30; Kildeer March 12; Mourning Dove March 30; Sharp-shinned Hawk March 30; Belted Kingfisher March 25; Hairy Woodpecker January 10; Downy Woodpecker January 10; Flicker March 25; Phoebe March 25; Blue Jay January 1; Crow January 1; Cowbird March 30; Red-winged Blackbird March 18; Meadowlark March 25; Rusty Blackbird March 30;

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Owner and Editor

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Bronzed Grackle March 18; House Sparrow January 1; Goldfinch March 28; Tree Sparrow March 12; Slate-colored Junco January 10; Song Sparrow March 12; Fox Sparrow March 28; Winter Wren March 28; Chickadee January 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet March 19; Robin February 29; Bluebird February 24.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

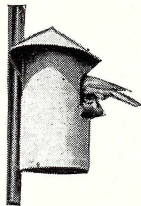
March 28; 9:00 to 11:00 a. m. Wind northwest, moderate; Cloudy; temperature 50 degrees. Pied-billed Grebe 1; Kildeer 1; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Downy Woodpecker 3; Phoebe 4; Prairie Horned Lark 2; Blue Jay 6; Crow 4; Meadowlark 2; Purple Grackle 12; Henslow Sparrow 5; Tree Sparrow 22; Slate-colored Junco 116; Winter Wren 1; Brown Creepers 2; White-breasted Nuthatch 4; Chickadee 16; Hermit Thrush 2; Robin 20; Bluebird 8. 20 species, 233 individuals.

April 2; 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Clear; wind northerly; temperature 60 degrees. Red-shouldered Hawk 1; Hairy Woodpecker 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1; Flicker 5; Phoebe 4; Prairie Horned Lark 1; Blue Jay 2; American Crow 6; Meadowlark 2; Bronzed Grackle 12; Tree Sparrow 2; Field Sparrow 3; Slate-colored Junco 150; Song Sparrow 5; Fox Sparrow 4; Cedar Waxwing 10; White-breasted Nuthatch 2; Chickadee 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet 14; Hermit Thrush 2; Robin 33; Bluebird 2. 22 species, 268 individuals.

The winter of 1915-16 has brought many delightful surprises to bird lovers. The weather predictions pointed to a winter of unusual severity and this apparently was borne out by the arrival of an unusual number of Chickadees in early October. Every bird lover counted this species among his guests this winter. This was shortly followed by the almost total departure of the Slate-colored Junco and Brown Creepers.

The acorn crop averaged less than 30 per cent and this unquestionably induced the red-headed woodpecker to a feather to go farther south and perhaps influenced the blue jay in a measure to follow suit. The winter previous, the blue jays were almost entirely absent, while this winter a good 25 per cent remained. But right on through the entire winter bird lovers of authority recorded from one locality one red-bellied woodpecker (*Centurus Carolinus*), from two other localities a cardinal (*Cardinalis*, *Cardinalis*, *Cardinalis*) and from still two other places

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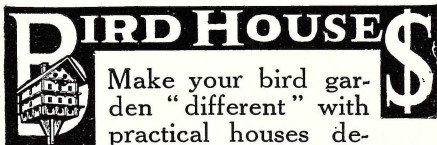
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several tufted titmice (*Baeolophus bicolor*). Red-breasted nuthatches also came here and remained for the winter for the first time. At least such is assumed by looking over the data on hand.

The first robins were recorded early in January and quite regularly up to their regular date of arrival. The western meadowlark which migrated to these parts and nested here for the first time in 1915 again returned this spring and it is hoped that they can be included in our regular summer residents.

The following list gives comparative dates of the arrival of birds this Spring so far and the earliest arrivals recorded during the past fifteen years.

		Earliest Previous Arrival.	1916.
Kildeer	Mar. 16	Apr. 8	Mar. 16
Phoebe		Mar. 14	Mar. 22
Meadowlark		Mar. 4	Mar. 12
Purple Grackle		Mar. 9	Mar. 22
Henslow Sparrow		Mar. 26	Mar. 25
Hermit Thrush		Apr. 3	Mar. 28
Bluebirds		Feb. 18	Feb. 25

PAUL B. RISS

ST. CHARLES: March 31; 9:30 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. Cloudy, light rain part of the time; wind southeast; temperature 45 degrees. Robin 36; Grackle 32; Kildeer 5; Junco 155; Jay 12; Song Sparrow 26; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 8; Orange-crowned Kinglet 7; Brown Creeper 1; Phoebe 8; Meadowlark 17; Red-winged Blackbird 9; Crow 47; Bluebird 20; Black-capped Chickadee 11; Golden-winged Woodpecker 14; American Herring Gull 3; Tree Sparrow 16; Red-shouldered Hawk 1; Purple Martin 3; Wilson's Snipe 1; Fox Sparrow 2; Mourning Dove 2; Hermit Thrush 1; Cowbird 2; Field Sparrow 1; American Merganser 3; Richardson's Owl 1; Little Blue Heron 1; Kingfisher 2; Downy Woodpecker 3; Goldfinch 1; Vesper Sparrow 1; Mallard Duck 8. Total, 34 species, 460 individuals.

HARRIETT BROWNELL

URBANA, ILL., and vicinity, March 25 to April 2, inclusive. The numbers show the largest number of individuals recorded by a single observer on a single trip during the above period.

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Pied-billed Grebe 3; Red-breasted Merganser 1; Mallard 3; Lesser Scaup Duck 1; Blue Heron 2; Black-crowned Night Heron 1; Coot 1; Wilson's Snipe 1; Killdeer 3; Bobwhite 12; Prairie Chicken 1; Mourning Dove 8; Marsh Hawk 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk 1; Cooper's Hawk 1; Red-tailed Hawk 4; Broad-winged Hawk 1; Sparrow Hawk 5; Barn Owl 4; Long-eared Owl 2; Barred Owl 1; Screech Owl 1; Belted Kingfisher 4; Hairy Woodpecker 2; Downy Woodpecker 6; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 25; Red-headed Woodpecker 6; Red-bellied Woodpecker 4; Northern Flicker 20; Phoebe 4; Prairie Horned Lark 6; Blue Jay 3; Crow 30; Cowbird 8; Red-winged Blackbird 40; Meadowlark 12; Rusty Blackbird 11; Bronzed Grackle 300; Vesper Sparrow 2; White-throated Sparrow 4; Tree Sparrow 2; Chipping Sparrow 2; Field Sparrow 20; Slate-colored Junco 120; Song Sparrow 25; Swamp Sparrow 1; Fox Sparrow 40; Towhee 2; Cardinal 5; Cedar Waxwing 7; Migrant Shrike 4; Brown Thrasher 2; Bewick's Wren 3; Winter Wren 3; Brown Creeper 8; White-breasted Nuthatch 3; Tufted Titmouse 4; Chickadee 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet 15; Ruby-crowned Kinglet 1; Hermit Thrush 4; Robin 50; Bluebird 8. Water Thrush, exact species uncertain, reported by two observers.

Several other species reported earlier, including: American Woodcock, Short-eared Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Goldfinch, and Purple Martins.

Nests with eggs noticed as follows: Red-tailed Hawk, March 18; Red-shouldered Hawk, March 18; Barred Owl, February 27; Screech Owl, April 2; Crow, March 25 and April 2.

Some of the more interesting "first seen" records are as follows: Killdeer, February 22.; Belted Kingfisher, March 11; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, March 23; Cowbird, March 12; White-throated Sparrow, March 10; Chipping Sparrow, March 28; Field Sparrow, March 23; Fox Sparrow, March 6; Towhee, March 7; Migrant Shrike, March 9; Brown Thrasher, April 2; Bewick's Wren, March 30; Winter Wren, March 23; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, March 31; Hermit Thrush, March 25; Bluebird, February 20.

Compiled from the records of W. A. Goelitz, H. J. Van Cleave, Mrs. Percy Ash, Miss Bessie R. Green, and F. Smith by Professor Frank Smith. University of Illinois.

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